





## Optimistic on Peace

## Israeli Links Golan to Egypt Talks

By Henry Kamm

TEL AVIV (NYT)—Israel's principal objective in pursuing a disengagement of troops on the Syrian front is to make it possible to carry forward peace negotiations with Egypt, the government's chief spokesman says.

Information Minister Shimon Peres, in an interview, offered an unusually optimistic view last week of the chances of peace with Egypt, while indicating no great hope for a similar development between Israel and Syria.

"While we are hopeful with Egypt that the first stage will

lead to a second, we think the Syrians are not thinking of any second phase," said Mr. Peres, who is a member of the inner circle of Premier Golda Meir's government and a political associate of Defense Minister Moshe Dayan. "We think that disengagement with Syria would not only be the first child between Israel and Syria, but for the time being, the only child."

Mr. Peres rated the chances for disengagement on the Syrian front at 50-50. He based this on the assumption that Syria would not have given a list of Israeli prisoners of war to Mr. Kissinger or allowed the International Red Cross to visit them if it did not have an objective.

"They don't forget our guns could shell the suburbs of Damascus," Mr. Peres said, explaining an assumed willingness by the Syrians to negotiate a disengagement agreement that would place their capital out of artillery range.

## Prospects Hopeful

"But the charm in the matter is Egypt, not Syria," Mr. Peres continued. "The Israeli government funds signs from Cairo very encouraging," he said and added, "We think the present air is good if still very thin air."

The Israeli official gave full credit for the improvement of Egyptian-Israeli peace prospects to Mr. Kissinger. He conceded that this constituted a considerable change of heart from the original Israeli suspicions that greeted Mr. Kissinger's assumption of the role of principal mediator in the Middle East.

"The Egyptians have acquired an American accent, which is refreshing," Mr. Peres said. "Let's face it—he did a good job."

Mr. Peres said that Israel's view of the Egyptian attitude was now more positive than before the war began in October. Until the war, he said, Cairo had based its policy on the hope of redressing the balance by military means.

## End of Road

"The Yom Kippur war took good care of that," he continued. "They got something, but they saw that it was the end of that road. Now we have to supply this new attitude with food and pay a price."

In the Israeli view, Mr. Peres said, President Anwar Sadat is motivated in his new course toward peace by a "dream" of the development of Egypt as the center of the Middle East and as a power in the world. He suggested that Mr. Sadat might be more of a dreamer than the rest of the Egyptians.

"He is a convinced president, supported by personal prestige but facing a national misunderstanding," Mr. Peres said. "The Egyptian people don't know the difficulties of the last days of the war. He does. They are less enthusiastic or aware of the new Egyptian dream."

Mr. Peres was alluding to the Israeli view that, up to the final days of the fighting, Israeli forces were poised to deal a decisive defeat to the Egyptians and would have done so had not the ceasefire intervened.

## Zambia Holding 4 Europeans in Security Case

LUSAKA, Zambia, April 1 (Reuters)—Two Britons, a West German and an Austrian are being held under Zambian security laws, consular officials said today.

The Britons were identified as Andrew Peirce, 32, of Credenhill, Scotland, and Douglas Conn, 25, of Northwich, Cheshire. The West German was named as Klaus Schwaib, 29, who is believed to live near Düsseldorf, and the Austrian was identified as Kurt Jensek, 32, of Vienna.

All work for companies operating in Zambia.

The British spokesman said Mr. Peirce has been visited by consular officials.

The understanding photography is involved," the spokesman said. A South African and a man alleged to be British were ordered held for trial last month on charges of taking photographs and spying on Zambia's vital copper industry.

## 3 of 4 Members of Old Unit Retained

## New State Council Is Appointed in Cambodia

From Wire Dispatches

PHNOM PENH, April 1.—President Lon Nol today set up a four-man Executive Council for Cambodia only 24 hours after dissolving an apparently similar body.

The composition of the new council is with one exception the same as that of the disbanded Supreme State Council, and it was not immediately clear whether its function will be different. The President retained three members of the Supreme State Council—those made final decisions on affairs of state—and dropped Cheng Heng, the only independent. He was replaced by Maj. Gen. Sosthene Fernandez, head of the armed forces' chiefs of staff.

President Lon Nol was obliged to set up the Supreme State Council last year in the temporary absence of a parliament as the price of attracting his non-Communist opponents into a coalition government.

The arrangement was actively encouraged by the United States,

which supplies all the Phnom Penh government's military equipment for use against the Communist-led Viet Cong army.

Three cabinet ministers promptly resigned yesterday when the President said he would dissolve the Supreme State Council now that a two-chamber legislature is functioning.

The Supreme State Council had the power of making final decisions on all affairs of state, including the right to veto the President's own decrees.

Besides Gen. Fernandez, the other three members of the new Executive Council are President Lon Nol himself, Sirik Matak, his pro-American rival, and Premier Long Boret.

Intensified fighting meanwhile centered on Kampot, Cambodia's second-largest coastal port, where the Cambodian high command reported continued operations in a drive to retake Oudong.

President Lon Nol ordered the Cambodian military command to retake Oudong, the former royal capital, "at all costs."



THREE LITTLE COMRADES—Chinese fishermen with three baby seals they unexpectedly caught in the Bay of Po Hai in northeastern China. They put the pups back whence they came.

Assassination as Political Tool  
—The View From Sarajevo

By Malcolm W. Browne

SARAJEVO, Yugoslavia, April 1 (NYT)—With plans going forward for a new movie about the 1914 assassination that brought permanent fame to this ancient and picturesque town, some Sarajevo citizens are wrestling once again with the moral issues of political killing. It was an assassination here on June 28, 1914—when Gavrilo Princip, a 19-year-old student, killed Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, and his wife, Sophie—that precipitated World War I.

The new film will seek to justify the assassination and will portray Princip and his fellow plotters as "men who were and remain the early heralds of contemporary revolutionary developments."

The movie, as yet unnamed, has the tacit blessing of Communist party leaders. At the end of World War II, Marshal Tito and his Partisans decided to honor the assassin by naming the bridge where the killing occurred Princip Bridge. Since 1953 there has been a museum at the corner where the shooting took place, and it regularly is filled with Yugoslav tourists.

The young people of Sarajevo still seem to regard Princip as a special hero, but others are not so sure.

## A Woman's Regrets

A woman recalled that after the assassination her mother was busy just keeping out of the way while Austrian troops smashed up much of Sarajevo.

The Austrians drafted my uncle and he was killed fighting the Russians," she said, in explaining her family's regrets about the assassination.

Dr. Marko Sunjic, vice-president of the executive council of Bosnia and Herzegovina and a principal Communist leader here, said in an interview:

"Sometimes we regret that people know us for the assassination. But as an Austrian citizen, Bosnia had a very high literacy rate, and its natural resources were exploited in a colonial way. In such a situation no other remedy could be found, and young people undertook the assassination."

Apart from the movie, the plans for celebrating the assassination's 60th anniversary include memorials to the assassin where Princip died of tuberculosis in 1918, in what is now Czechoslovakia.

The changing character of Sarajevo makes it a difficult place in which to produce a movie with a historical setting. The town of a quarter of a million is festooned with the red banners of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Communist party congress. High-rise apartment buildings are sprouting to alleviate a serious housing shortage. American-built street-

cars rumble along the street where the archduke and his wife rode to their deaths.

The city and its surroundings are a delight to the eye. Early spring has covered the mountains surrounding Sarajevo with fruit blossoms and flowers, and the city's streets, old mosques and bazaars are as picturesquely beautiful as any in the world.

Young people pack the streets and squares of the old town so tightly to stroll, shop and flirt that automobiles cannot pass. The squares, coffee shops and shashlik restaurants seem just as full at noon as they do at night. It is apparent that unemployment is a grave problem here, as it is elsewhere in Yugoslavia.

Nonetheless, shoppers seem to have plenty to spend on the fashionable clothing sold in boutiques in a converted 16th-century Turkish warehouse and in other smart shops, and people eat and drink well. Despite the growing air-pollution problem, they still enjoy sitting by the Miljacka River watching the sun set behind the old walls and bridges.

"We will never get rich living here," a young woman said, "but you can think of a nicer place to be poor?"

British Official Says Terror  
Will Not Alter Ulster Policy

LONDON, April 1 (Reuters)—Britain's Labor government today warned extremists in Northern Ireland that it will act resolutely to deal with "terrorists" of all kinds.

In a toughly worded statement after one of the worst weekends of violence, Merlyn Rees, secretary of state for Northern Ireland, said the extremists will not deflect the government from the political decisions and actions which Parliament has supported.

He told the House of Commons: "The security forces will continue to do their utmost to arrest terrorists, from whichever section of the community they come, and to remove them from the society which they are poisoning."

Mer Aide Quits  
Over Issue of  
Who Is a Jew

JERUSALEM, April 1 (AP)—Welfare Minister Michael Hazani resigned today over the failure of his National Religious party to reach a settlement with Premier Golda Meir on the issue of "who is a Jew."

Mr. Hazani gave Mrs. Meir a letter saying he regretted joining the government last month over the protest of the Supreme Rabbinical Council, which advised his party to stay out of the coalition until the issue was settled.

Observers said a split in the party was possible within a few months, which would leave Mrs. Meir's Labor-dominated government seriously weakened. The National Religious party's participation in the coalition gave the government 68 seats in the 120-member parliament. Without Mr. Hazani's party, Mrs. Meir would control only 58 seats.

The issue is basically over the definition of a valid conversion to Judaism and affects the status of new immigrants. The National Religious party demands that only conversions by Orthodox rabbis carried out under the rules of ancient Jewish law be considered valid. At present, conversions by rabbis adhering to less strict groups than the Orthodox also are acceptable.

## 36 Unhurt on Airliner

HONG KONG, April 1 (Reuters)—All 56 persons, aboard an Air India Boeing 707 escaped unhurt when it skidded off the runway after landing at Kai Tak International Airport here today in heavy rain. The airliner was arriving from Tokyo.

Police Move  
On Students in  
Addis AbabaRadical Conspiracy  
Smashed, Army Says

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, April 1 (UPI)—Students and police clashed today in the streets of the capital as unrest continued in Ethiopia.

Defense Minister Lt. Gen. Abiy Abebe said that a plot by radical groups in the armed forces to overthrow the government had been smashed.

Negotiations, meanwhile, for the release of five North Americans captured last week by Ethiopian guerrillas became snagged today, officials said. The guerrillas said yesterday, in a handwritten note, that they were willing to set the group free shortly and chief negotiator Ed Burthell said he hoped that they would be released tomorrow.

A constitutional conference ordered by Emperor Haile Selassie, to rewrite the country's basic laws and transfer some of his absolute power to parliament, met for the second time to elect new members. The conference held its first meeting last week. It must report its recommendations to the emperor within six months.

## Commission Meets

A special commission formed by the government to probe alleged corruption among former cabinet ministers also held its first meeting today to set ground rules for its work. The armed forces had demanded the establishment of such a body at the height of a crisis which has rocked Ethiopia for more than a month.

The army, at one point, threatened to seize power if the commission did not perform as the army wanted and bring former ministers to trial.

Police broke up a demonstration by about 300 students outside the office of Premier Endakatchew Makonnen. The students waved banners, carried imitation gallows and effigies and demanded the premier's resignation.

Police later broke up another group of students who refused to attend classes and hurled stones at school buildings. Several persons were injured in the clashes, witnesses said.

Universally students later called for a total boycott of all classes and lectures until further notice.

Prices Rise in France  
For Gas, Train Rides

PARIS, April 1 (Reuters)—The price of gas, train fares and private hospital treatment rose in France today.

Gas prices rose an average of 14.5 percent for domestic users and 40 percent for industrial clients. Train fares rose 7.5 percent except in the Paris suburbs, while private hospitals put up their fees by 12 percent.

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He told the House of Commons: "The security forces will continue to do their utmost to arrest terrorists, from whichever section of the community they come, and to remove them from the society which they are poisoning."

As he spoke, soldiers were again coming under fire in the province after a weekend in which six persons were killed and about 30 injured by bombs and bullets.

The statement followed talks here today between Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Northern Ireland's chief executive, Brian Faulkner.

Mr. Rees said it had been suggested to him that the latest violence could be a spring of offensive by the outlawed Irish Republican Army "to bomb themselves to the conference table."

He indicated that such a strategy would not work.

In the Northern Ireland city of Londonderry today, troops came under fire during an attack on their base in the heart of a former IRA enclave.

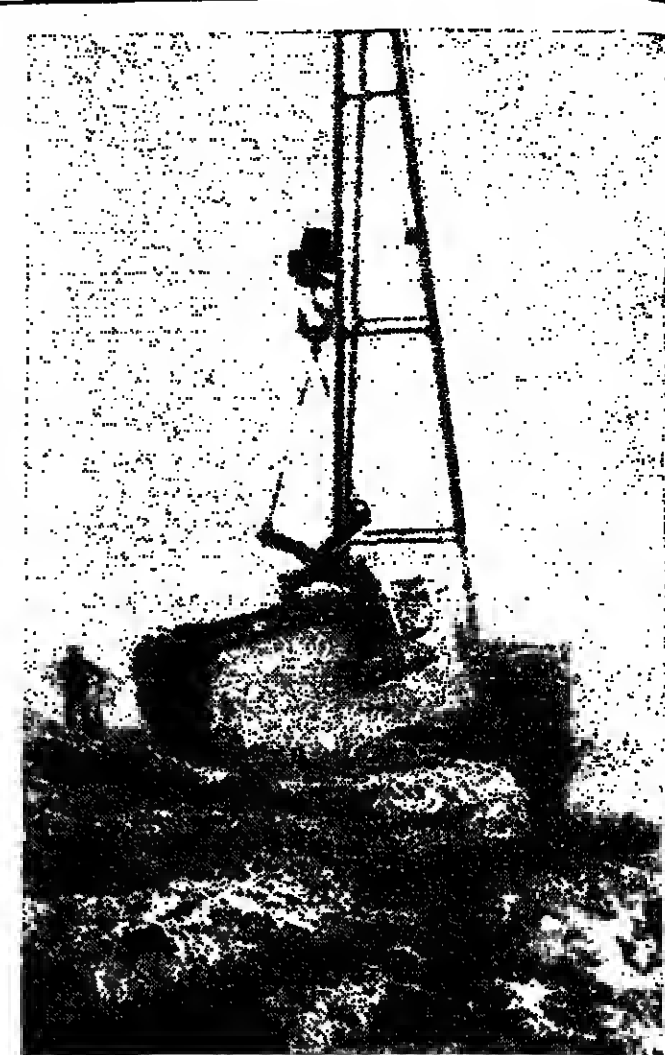
In Belfast, a 500-man force of troops and police began a saturation search of both the Protestant and Catholic districts around the Ormeau Road area.

It was the biggest single security operation in nearly two years, and followed eight murders in 11 months in a 100-yard stretch of the street.

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ARCTIC OIL—Employees of Imperial Oil Ltd., a subsidiary of Exxon Corp. of America, working in 30-degrees-below-zero weather to construct an artificial island in the Arctic Ocean off Canadian Northwest Territories. They cut out big blocks of ice, then pour in gravel to build island which will be used as a base for a drilling rig to seek oil and gas deposits. The drilling will begin sometime this summer.

U.S. Specialists Urge Curbs  
On Mind-Altering Surgery

By Harold M. Schneek Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 1 (NYT)—The National Institute of Mental Health has called for strict criteria for psychosurgery—the destruction of human brain tissue—primarily to alter behavior, thought and mood that would probably rule out most of these operations for at least the next several years.

A report from the institute, now under consideration by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, recommends that psychosurgery be regarded as experimental and, therefore, to be done under only the most rigorously defined and controlled circumstances.

The report, signed by the institute's director, Dr. Bertram Brown, also recommends that no psychosurgery be performed on persons who are involuntarily confined or are incapable of giving informed consent because of either age or mental condition.

The institute's staff prepared the report after consultation with outside specialists and laymen. Psychosurgery has become the subject of intense public controversy in recent years.

For and Against

Opponents argue that psychosurgery is an extreme and destructive attempt at controlling human behavior, involving at least partial death of the personality.

Proponents argue that it offers the only hope for ameliorating some extreme disturbances in behavior, such as cases of uncontrollable violence.

There are no reliable statistics on the number of such operations done in the United States. The yearly total is thought to be somewhere between 100 and 1,000.

Experts, say few, if any, of these operations would meet the strict criteria proposed in the institute's report.

Experimental Therapy

"Psychosurgery should be regarded as an experimental therapy at the present time," the report said. "As such, it should not be considered to be a form of therapy which can be made generally available to the public, because of the peculiar nature of the procedure and of the problems with which it deals."

There has been no indication from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare of its view of the report. Even if it were accepted as departmental

policy, it would not be binding on surgeons in private practice. But any such policy would probably have profound impact because of the department's control over funds for research and other medical programs such as Medicare and Medicaid.

Few hospitals would be likely to ignore HEW policy, even though it would not be legally binding on them.

EEC Hostile  
To U.K. Bid

(Continued from Page 1)

cesses of integration, particularly as they affect food taxes.

"I stress that I do not hope for a negotiation about withdrawal," Mr. Callaghan said. "We are not asking for charity. We seek a fair deal."

He said the United Kingdom's new minority Labor government wanted changes in the application of the EEC's costly common agricultural policy, its budget system and the terms of economic and monetary union.

He offered a broad outline of his minority Labor government's objections to the current market organization and said he would provide detailed proposals when the ministers' next meeting. The main sticking points for Britain were, he told the council:

• The common agricultural policy: He said Britain wanted major changes "so that it ceases to be a threat to world trade in food products and so that low-cost producers outside Europe can continue to have access to the British food market."

• The community budget: Britain's envisaged contribution of 19 percent of the budget by 1976 was "unacceptable" since its portion of the EEC's gross national product would be only 16.5 percent. "Britain cannot accept a permanent drain across the exchanges of several hundred million pounds sterling a year."

• Parliament: The House of Commons must retain its power "over the British economy, needed to pursue effective regional industrial and fiscal policies."

• Economic and monetary union: Britain would "reject any kind of international agreement which compels it to accept increased unemployment for the sake of maintaining a fixed parity as is required by current proposals for a European economic and monetary union." The British pound is a floating currency.

Mr. Callaghan was sharply reminded by several colleagues that the Council of Ministers was not a forum for political parties, but a place where governments met and negotiated. "Other countries have parties, too," he was told during the course of several impassioned speeches about the community's ideals and aspirations.

There was no disguising the disappointment ministers privately expressed during breaks in the meeting. They had been prepared for strong words from London, but this did not soften the impact.

Mr. Callaghan said afterward that he has received "a muted enthusiasm" from the meeting, but he had been impressed by the fact that no country had so far given a decisive "no" to his request for renegotiation. "I shall consider what has been said and will discuss it later with good-will," he said.

Journal in Brazil  
Denies Report of  
Its Sale to Arabs

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 1 (UPI)—A spokesman for the newspaper *Journal do Brasil* today denied reports from Israel that the newspaper had been bought by Arab capital and the Jewish members of the staff had been fired.

The *Journal do Brasil* was founded in 1964 and is owned by a consortium of Jewish and Arab businessmen. It is the only newspaper in Brazil that is owned by a consortium of Jewish and Arab businessmen.

The newspaper, which said it supported the creation and preservation of the state of Israel, has a daily circulation of 75,000. The spokesman noted that Brazil does not permit control of communications properties by foreigners.

*Journal do Brasil* said that it maintains in its payroll a number of Jewish, Arabic and other editors, taking into consideration their professional qualifications.

The arrangement was actively encouraged by the United States,

which supplies all the Phnom Penh government's military equipment for use against the Communist-led Viet Cong army.

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# Hearst Kidnapping Is Described as Part of an SLA Effort to Rally Radicals

By Narda Trout

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—They had dreamed of a national revolution, with radical groups across the country arming themselves and committing acts of violence against the rich ruling class in the name of the oppressed people.

But the revolutionaries would need an impetus, and so the

group calling itself the Symbionese Liberation Army assassinated Oakland Schools Superintendent Marcus Foster, wounded his deputy, Robert Blackburn, and kidnapped newspaper heiress Patricia Hearst in an effort to rally other radicals, according to sources close to the SLA.

The Los Angeles Times has learned that the SLA is composed of about a dozen hard-core mem-

bers, a curious mixture of personalities who came together in the spring of 1972 at the California Medical Facility at Vacaville, under the auspices of a group called the Black Cultural Association.

A man who has been under police surveillance for his close ties with the SLA said that the group wanted to inspire revolutionaries, "but it didn't turn out

that way. They probably shouldn't have killed Marcus Foster (a black man) because that turned a lot of radicals off."

"It probably would have turned out better if they had killed Blackburn, a white man, instead," he added.

## Revolutionary Acts

He cited two revolutionary acts that have occurred since the

Hearst kidnapping. Feb. 4: the bombing of Shell Oil facilities by a group calling itself Americans for Justice and a pipe-bomb blast at Health, Education and Welfare Department offices in San Francisco by the women's unit of the Weather underground.

"That's the kind of thing they (SLA members) wanted to happen all over, but it just didn't," the man said.

Joseph Romero, 27, and Russell Little, 24, were arrested Jan. 16 in the Foster shooting and police are seeking other suspected SLA members for various offenses: Donald Davis DeFreeze, 30, and Thero Wheeler, 28, as escaped convicts, and Nancy Ling Perry, 26, for arson in a fire Jan. 10 at what is believed to have been an SLA headquarters.

DeFreeze is believed to be the man identified as Field Marshal Cinque in the taped communications to the Hearst family, although the FBI will not confirm that DeFreeze and Wheeler are being sought in the kidnapping.

Several other San Francisco Bay-area radicals are suspected by police to be SLA members or have SLA ties, but no arrests are expected because, as a detective said, "I'm not sure it's a crime to be an SLA member, and the SLA has said Patty Hearst might be hurt if any of our members are arrested." The FBI just isn't going to arrest anybody now.

Someone to Buy Food  
Law enforcement officials estimate that there are about a dozen more SLA sympathizers who are "above ground," and a source close to the army conceded: "You have to assume they (the Hearst kidnappers) need someone to buy them food and stuff."

The Black Cultural Association is the organization that brought together these individuals of varied backgrounds; it appears to be the common denominator. The BCA was formed by inmates at Vacaville in 1968 and was formally recognized by prison officials in 1969, when "tutors" from the community were allowed to come into the institution's educational program.

Capt. Stanley Peaster, an officer at Vacaville, said that the organization reached its peak in late 1972 and early last year with 100 to 150 inmates.

However, Colston Westbrook, civilian coordinator of the BCA, said at its peak, "We had about 40 active participants including inmates and outside people."

Mr. Westbrook, a heavy-set black man, was an instructor and graduate student at Berkeley when he became coordinator of the BCA in early 1972. While there, he became friends with DeFreeze, who used the name Cinque often.

Mr. Westbrook, 36, recalled, with some bitterness, "A group of young white Marxist-Maoists came into the program and began to politicize the inmates."

Mr. Westbrook said that the group had some influence over the inmates because "the inmates are concerned with getting the hell out; they're vulnerable to damn near anything, and this group was consistent. They took over two political science courses and always brought in this Marxist stuff. Like they would want to talk about the black man in Red China. And they didn't even know about the problems of the black man here."

As coordinator, Mr. Westbrook said he appealed to inmate officers of the BCA to get the Marxist contingent expelled, "but they overrode me."

Mr. Westbrook said he was a friend of DeFreeze.

"I was a good listener and he liked to talk," he said.

DeFreeze is a black nationalist and he would always embrace me when I walked in; I never saw him embrace a white person."

Is DeFreeze anti-white? "Well, let's say he'd eat 'em for breakfast," Mr. Westbrook said. "He's like a bourgeois black, I see, but those who could come down to his level were OK. I don't know many people up there as sharp as DeFreeze; he has a lot of savvy."

Vacaville officials suspended the BCA a week after Little and Romero were arrested.

As an observer put it, the SLA is composed of people who were tired of talking about action and they wanted to do something. They are serious radicals, he said, and the slaying of Foster was intended to show others that they meant what they said and should be taken seriously.

A Berkeley activist, a friend

of the majority of suspected SLA members, expressed surprise that the SLA "sprang up."

"I didn't think we had it in us, and by that I don't mean to say that I don't approve of the SLA. But I mean that I always thought the American left was just not capable of pulling off such well-planned, well-executed urban guerrilla actions."

Giveaway Criticized  
BERKELEY, Calif., April 1 (AP)—Internal thefts and poor administration riddled the food giveaway aimed at ending Miss Hearst's two-month captivity, says the community coalition named by the kidnappers to monitor the handouts.

The secretary of state of Washington State, Ludlow Kramer, who organized the People in Need program, denied the charges.

Los Angeles Times.

## Nixon Papers In Archives Were Sifted

'Sensitive' Documents Removed From Gift

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, April 1 (UPI).—The pre-presidential papers for which President Nixon claimed a \$678,000 tax deduction were sorted to eliminate "sensitive" documents, even though Mr. Nixon turned the papers over to the National Archives with the specification that no unauthorized person could see them until after he left the White House.

According to testimony given to the congressional Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, the items that were removed from the 1,716 boxes of donated papers included "sensitive" files respecting J. Edgar Hoover, Jacqueline Kennedy and the Vietnam war.

"An inventory of the pre-presidential papers has been turned over to the Joint Committee and a copy has been obtained by The New York Times."

The inventory, which covers both the papers given to the archives and those retained by Mr. Nixon, shows that the donated items include thousands of newspaper clippings and some handwritten notes; 229 boxes of invitations to Mr. Nixon to attend social events or to give speeches, along with carbon copies of his replies, mostly "turn-downs"; and thousands of items of correspondence, some with public figures but such items as letters from children.

Briefing for Trips  
A few items of clear historical interest were included, such as the briefing materials that were prepared for Mr. Nixon before his trips as vice-president to the Far East, Central America, South America, Austria, Britain and the Soviet Union.

The Associated Press, reported on Friday that the staff of the Joint Committee, which has been examining every aspect of Mr. Nixon's tax returns for 1969 through 1972, had found that the donated papers were overvalued at \$678,000. The appraisal had been made by Ralph Newman of Chicago, a professional appraiser who has also valued the papers of many other public figures.

Another document in the possession of the Joint Committee and of The Times shows, however, that Mr. Newman valued all of Mr. Nixon's pre-presidential papers—going back to his first campaign for Congress in 1946—at \$2,012,000.

The portion listed in the overall inventory as included in the gifts to the archives in 1969 does not appear, on its face, to constitute more than a quarter of the total—the amount that the valuation would suggest—in terms of either numbers or of interest.

Items of interest not included in the gift, or in an earlier one made in 1968, included "Correspondence With President Eisenhower and His Family" during the years that Mr. Nixon was vice-president, and a five-inch-thick file of "Correspondence With and Concerning Murray Choiniere," the controversial political adviser of Mr. Nixon's early years in politics, who died recently.

The staff of the Joint Committee has reportedly concluded that the entire \$678,000 deduction, which will have saved Mr. Nixon nearly \$300,000 in taxes, should be disallowed because the gift was not actually made before a July 25, 1969, statutory cutoff date for taking deductions for such gifts.

The Joint Committee's staff is scheduled to present its findings to the committee Wednesday.

## OPEC Aides End Talk on Aid Fund

VIENNA, April 1 (UPI).—A committee of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has concluded three days of discussions on a special fund to aid developing nations hit by higher oil prices, an OPEC spokesman said today.

Experts from the organization's 12 member nations have drawn up guidelines for the operation of the special fund, the spokesman said. "Their recommendations will be submitted to the OPEC oil ministers' meeting of April 10 in New York," he added.

Aid for Pakistan

PAKISTAN, April 1 (UPI).—Iran is willing to help Pakistan overcome economic problems arising from the increase in oil prices by providing loans on "special, friendly terms," according to a joint communique issued in both capitals yesterday at the conclusion of Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's visit to Iran.



WATCH YOUR STEP—Secret Service man helping U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger from boat as wife Nancy looks on, after they had taken a boatride in Acapulco where they are spending their honeymoon after their wedding Saturday.

## Ad Man in the Courtroom

### Research Analysis and the Mitchell Jury

By Marcia Chambers

NEW YORK, April 1 (UPI).—For the first six weeks of the conspiracy trial of former Attorney General John Mitchell and former Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans, a man has been sitting in the spectator section of the courtroom peering at 12 persons he has never met but whom he helped to select as jurors.

He occasionally takes notes—a gesture by one juror, a grimace by another, a smile, a yawn. During recesses and lunch breaks he goes over his observations with the man who hired him, Peter Fleming Jr., Mr. Mitchell's attorney.

The silent observer is Marty Herbst, who is neither a psychiatrist, nor a psychologist nor a social scientist. Formally, he describes himself as a research and media analyst. Informally, he says he is "an ad man."

His role is to interpret how the nine men and three women jurors react to witnesses and prosecution and defense attorneys.

"I watch to see if they're alert, restless, bored, responsive," he said. "Are they for me or against me? Sometimes my suggestions are used. I will tell Fleming they were paying attention when he said this, this and this, but not when he said that, that and that."

Mr. Herbst, 45, was hired by

Mr. Fleming last summer to provide technical data in support of a change of venue motion. In a telephone survey last summer Mr. Herbst determined that an overwhelming number of persons interviewed in the area from which the jurors would be called thought Mr. Mitchell was guilty.

"We broke this reaction down in terms of age, income, education, ethnic characteristics, religion," he said. "Later, in a second survey we asked them attitudinal questions: Where did they stand on the issue of women's lib, the grain deal, abortion, the Nixon policies?"

"Much of life is selling," Mr. Herbst said. "As a matter of fact, it's all selling. We like to sell to our peers. The same applies to a lawyer. He might prefer a jury that is high income, well educated, a group of professionals, but such a jury could be detrimental to his client."

A profile was then drawn up of people least likely to see Mr. Mitchell as guilty. "We set up a weighted point system from 0 to 6, plus or minus either way, purely arbitrary. A college graduate was minus 6, a Catholic was plus 4, a Jew was minus 3, a clerical worker earning between \$8,000 and \$10,000 yearly was plus 4," Mr. Herbst said.

He said that sometimes people eager to serve on a jury would

disguise their attitudes. Mr. Herbst's task was to devise a method for Mr. Fleming to analyze a juror's actual feelings.

That device, he said, is television. "What we tried to do was reveal what jurors think through their media habits," somewhat in the way that advertising agencies determine how to package a political candidate for a particular audience. It was, he said, a whole "new packaging process."

Mr. Herbst said the publicity surrounding the trial enabled the attorneys to explore the television viewing habits of prospective jurors. The jury questioning process was held in the judge's chambers and a transcript was ordered sealed.

As an example of their thinking, Mr. Herbst said: "The ideal personality for our purposes is John Wayne. He's authoritative, strong, the preserver of property rights, a right-winger. A viewer would identify him with John Mitchell. In other words, John Mitchell's mask is translated to John Wayne."

Of the nine men and three women jurors empaneled, all are married except one man and the foreman of the jury, a woman who is engaged to be married. The panel includes a Western Union messenger, a janitor, a subway conductor, an insurance company clerk, a retired life insurance company employee, a postal worker and a telephone company employee.

## Trial Continues

NEW YORK, April 1.—The seventh week of the Mitchell-Stans trial began today with Stanley Sporkin, director of the enforcement division of the Securities and Exchange Commission, as the witness. Mr. Sporkin headed an SEC fraud investigation of the financier Robert Vesco.

Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Stans are accused of conspiring to conceal a Vesco contribution to President Nixon's re-election campaign and to impede the SEC investigation, and of lying to a grand jury about it. Mr. Vesco is also indicted but has fled the country.

Mr. Sporkin was preceded to the stand by Bradford Cook, formerly chief counsel and later chairman of the SEC, who admitted in testimony Friday that he had lied under oath on three occasions to the grand jury that investigated this case and twice to congressional committees.

Mr. Cook, one of the government's chief witnesses, said he lied to protect Mr. Stans and also protect the reputation of the SEC.

Under cross-examination, Mr. Cook was accused by defense attorneys of having also lied in the White House to Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., President Nixon's chief of staff, and to Leonard Garment, the President's special counsel.

On Thursday, Mr. Cook testified under direct examination by the government that he had lied only twice to the grand jury before changing his mind and deciding to tell the truth. His was the first hard testimony to really tie Mr. Stans in with the crimes alleged in this case.

Friday was largely a day of withering cross-examination for Mr. Cook. The harshest attack came from Mr. Stans' lawyer, Walter Bonner, who led Mr. Cook through testimony about his lies, with Mr. Cook admitting to five under oath before the grand jury or congressional panels, and one not under oath before a Senate committee.

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## When Extremes Meet

A weekend of blood and flames in Ulster was no new experience for that unhappy land. But the fact that both extreme Irish nationalists and fanatical Unionists seem to have been involved did emphasize the rationality of the moderate approach that the governments of Northern Ireland, the Irish Republic and the United Kingdom have made toward solving the problem of Ulster—while at the same time the success of the arsonists and murderers seemed to show that rationality alone is not enough.

If inflation is the greatest current economic global problem, cutting across oceans as well as national boundaries, minorities—ethnic, linguistic or religious—constitute the greatest challenge to the world's political wisdom. What is happening in Northern Ireland can be found in the Philippines, where Moslem fights Christian; in Iraq, where Kurd fights Iraqi; among the Basques of Spain, the Palestinians of the Middle East, the Eritreans in Ethiopia, and the clashing Kikwas and Lugbaras in Uganda. In other forms, the dilemma of minority vs. majority appears among America's blacks, Indians and Chicanos, Canada's Francophiles, Britain's Scottish Nationalists, the Turks of Cyprus, India's numerous language and ethnic groupings, Belgium's Walloons, the Jews in the Soviet Union.

All of these minorities have genuine grievances. The tyranny of the majority has been very real and often very brutal and exploitative. Then there is the subtler, but no less real, issue of how self-respect and a sense of identity can be strengthened by

association with a prideful group, by a return to ancient cultural and historic roots. Today's mood, its Weltanschauung, is favorable both to the recognition of minority rights and to an understanding of what those rights mean to the individuals concerned—although in practice this recognition and understanding in any given area may fall far short of the necessities of the case.

But the real difficulty comes in working out a viable relationship between the majority and the minority. Great Britain and Ireland have tried hard to accomplish this in Ulster, with the aid of moderates on both sides of the divided population of Northern Ireland. It is clear enough that to impose a united Ireland on the Protestants of Ulster would mean continued strife by what would then be a minority, just as it has long been evident that to sustain the former intolerant majority rule within Northern Ireland would keep the Catholics in arms. But this stark truth does not prevent the extremists of both groups from lighting for their own impractical "final solutions."

It does not, unfortunately, take many extremists to make a civil war—or at least to create such a real threat that normal life becomes impossible. The only answer, then, when genuine accommodation has been truly sought, lies in the even-handed administration of justice in the suppression of terror—something which can all too easily slide into counterterrorism. But when the alternative is chaos, or the triumph of a bloody-minded minority, what else can a sane society do with its violent elements?

## Moscow and the Mideast

The Mideast is rightly regarded as at once the most important and the most demanding political testing ground for Soviet-American détente, the place which the overlap of great-power rivalry and local tension has made the most dangerous in the world. But the Mideast is as well a region where both local sides, Arab and Israeli, look for a settlement primarily to the United States. American good faith is more or less generally accepted, despite American support of Israel. Soviet good faith is not widely accepted, perhaps in part because of subversive activities mounted by Moscow, especially in Egypt. The Kremlin's patronage is valued by its Arab friends far more in wartime than in peace. This has created a seemingly paradoxical situation. To improve relations and lessen tensions with the United States, the Russians must facilitate, or at least not block, diplomatic progress in the Middle East. But the more the Mideast moves toward stability, the less influence in the region the Russians can expect to have. For them it is not an easy tradeoff.

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Thus it is that Soviet policy in the Mideast remains essentially ambivalent, the more so after the Kissinger-Brezhnev talks in Moscow last week. The communiqué registered the formal Soviet support for a settlement. But the talks seem to have resulted in American agreement to consult the Kremlin more closely on the Mideast, and, at some point, to move negotiations from direct American sponsorship under Henry Kissinger, to joint Soviet-American sponsorship in the context of the Geneva peace conference. The Russians have been expressing increasing displeasure at being shut out of Mr. Kissinger's shuttle diplomacy, and at being ignored by their erstwhile military dependents, the Egyptians. Presumably, the United States, in return for letting Moscow nudge its way back into the Mideast diplomatic act, got

some assurance that the Russians would not simply play the spoiler—by egging on the Arabs to take extreme positions, by feeding them excessive arms, by manipulating Arab governments in their own capitals, or whatever. If not, the United States got a bad deal. It will also be interesting, and indicative of overall Soviet intentions, to see if the Russians continue to tell the Arab oil states to maintain the embargo, to nationalize American oil properties, to keep oil prices high, to bar American investments, and to take their money out of Western banks.

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At any rate, it appears that the Soviet Union is not now conducting a diplomatic breaking-and-entering operation to get into the talks which are about to begin in Washington to negotiate a disengagement of forces on the still hot cease-fire line between Syria and Israel. As with Egypt, Moscow is not in a position to offer Syria the element crucial to successful disengagement: Israeli consent. As Israel's patron, the United States is in a position to offer Syria that element. A disengagement accord however, will be very difficult. Having attacked Israel twice in seven years and having lost territory both times, meanwhile having disarmed all efforts at a diplomatic solution, Syria still seems unaware of the change in its own attitude which will be required for a gradual accommodation. The Syrians are said to feel rather abandoned by Egypt, which not only made its own disengagement accord promptly with Israel but went on to help persuade the Arab oil producers to lift their embargo on oil shipments to the United States. But perhaps the Syrians will now be ready to follow Egypt's reasonable lead. If they are, it will be that much easier for the United States to persuade Israel, which needs little persuading on this immediate issue, to do what is necessary for an early disengagement.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### International Opinion

#### Ford's Speech on Nixon Aides

Not too long ago Spiro Agnew exposed for public derision the "elite snobs" of the press and other liberal institutions to the wild applause of his audiences. At Chicago, his successor, Vice-President Ford, pulled no punches for the "arrogant adolescents" of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President. But everyone understood: Mr. Nixon had the aides that he deserved. (Mr. Ford's speech) was to be expected. The offensive to chase Mr. Nixon from the White House would not come from the Democrats.

What would they have to gain by moving into the front lines? "That would be the stupidest move of the century," a Democrat confided recently. "Let's leave the Watergate affair to sour and the President to try to work things out with his Republican friends. At the right moment we will court the bodies and pick up the pieces." This is so true that the Democratic party, instead of a trial over the burglary of its electoral

headquarters, preferred to take substantial amounts of damages and interest.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

#### Oil and Kurdish Issue

In March 1970 the Kurds put down their arms. They are taking them up again today because, in their opinion, Iraq is financing a pan-Arab policy with Kurdish oil and giving no thought to a fair sharing out of revenues which could one day make an independent Kurdistan a viable concept. Iran is providing most of the arms and money for Gen. Barzani's Kurds. It remains to be seen how far the shah is prepared to go to solidify his opposition to the Iraqi Baath regime. It also remains to be seen what the two major powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, will do. It was perhaps not accidental that Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Grechko just passed through Baghdad, where Communists are associated with the government. The elements of a new Middle East conflict are present, but the Kurds seem more isolated than ever.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

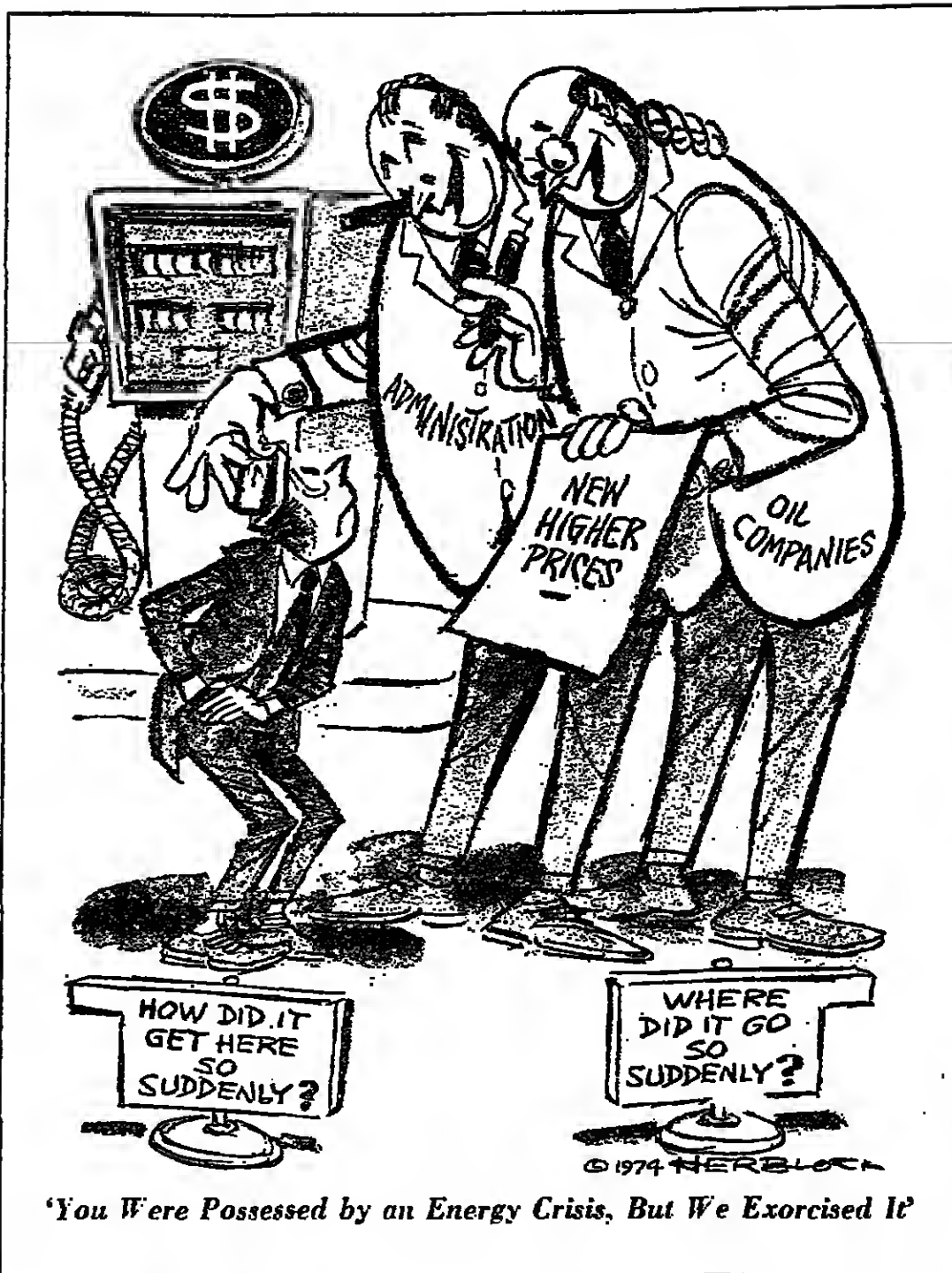
April 2, 1899

MOSCOW—His Majesty Nicholas II has just signed an order for the expenditure of over \$2 million rubles for developing the Trans-Siberian railway. After the extensive modifications and improvements will have been made, trains will then be able to travel at a speed which will place Vladivostok within 10 days of Moscow, and the Atlantic within a fortnight's journey of the Pacific coast. Truly a wonderful result.

#### Fifty Years Ago

April 2, 1924

NEW YORK—Gene Tunney, America's cruiser-weight (light-heavyweight) champion, has no intention of allowing Frenchman Georges Carpentier to back out of his signed contract for a fight between the two in an Eastern ring sometime early in the summer. The Frenchman would obviously want a leading heavyweight so as to ensure a bigger gate, but he must get past Tunney first. Tunney is holding him to his agreement, for he too is looking to the future.



## The Light of History

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—Once before in U.S. history, in 1866-67, the House Judiciary Committee investigated a president with a view to possible impeachment. The study of Andrew Johnson's conduct lasted more than 10 months. Its scope was summarized in a recent memorandum by President Nixon's Justice Department:

"The committee interviewed almost 100 witnesses, including cabinet officers and the President's personal secretaries. Department and presidential documents were produced, either voluntarily or in response to committee requests, and conversations with the President were related. It does not appear that any claim of executive privilege was made."

History does not usually provide conclusive evidence on legal issues. The clues conflict, and skilled lawyers extract from the past the meanings most helpful to their clients. As the present impeachment proceeds, therefore, one should be cautious in claiming guidance from history. The record is obscure or mixed on a number of issues, for example the extent of defense counsel's participation.

#### Question of Evidence

But on one central question the history looks in one direction. That is the question of evidence—the right of the Judiciary Committee and the House to get the presidential records they need. The Johnson inquiry is the one direct precedent, and it supports the widest congressional power to inquire. In addition to that actual pre-impeachment episode, at least seven presidents have made statements implying or plainly stating a broad view of what Congress may inspect when it formally undertakes the impeachment process.

George Washington, refusing in 1792 to give the House documents that he thought lay within the Senate's treaty-ratifying powers, said: "It does not occur that the inspection of the papers asked for can be relative to any purpose under the cognizance of the House except that of an impeachment, which the resolution has not expressed." It is only a negative, but the implication may be that impeachment gives the House overriding powers of inquiry.

Andrew Jackson, a president extraordinarily concerned to preserve his power against congressional intrusion, said in 1835 that he would not account to Congress

for his removal of an executive official—"save only in the mode and under the forms prescribed by the Constitution" for impeachment. Two years later, in a more general context, he said that if Congress had the slightest reason to suspect corruption or abuse of trust, no obstacle which I can remove shall be interposed to prevent the fullest scrutiny by all legal means. The offices of all the departments will be open to you.

James Polk, made the most famous statement on the power of the House in the pursuit of an impeachment inquiry. "In such a case," he said in 1846, "the safety of the republic would be the supreme law, and the power of the House in the pursuit of this object would penetrate into the most secret recesses. All the archives and papers of the executive departments, public or private, would be subject to the inspection and control of a committee of their body."

James Buchanan, said in 1860 that the House acquired an "accusatory jurisdiction" when it thought "any grave offense had been committed by the President" and looked to impeachment. "Except in this single case," he said, "the Constitution has invested the House with no power, no jurisdiction, no supremacy whatever over the President. In all other respects he is quite as independent of them as they are of him."

Ulysses Grant, spoke in 1876 of impeachment as empowering the House to "require as a right... its demand upon the executive for information." Grover Cleveland, in 1896 refused a Senate demand for material showing why he had removed a U.S. attorney—unless Congress acted through the process of trial by impeachment. "Impeachment," he said, was a "grat of extraordinary powers," giving Congress "all the control and regulation of executive action supposed to be necessary for the safety of the people."

Theodore Roosevelt, in 1909 adamantly refused to give the Senate Judiciary Committee papers on why he had decided against bringing an anti-trust case. He told an assistant: "The only way the Senate or the committee can get those papers now is through my impeachment."

Those presidential comments over more than a century vary in persuasiveness. But so far, and significantly, none to the contrary has been produced. Presi-

dent Nixon and his aides, asserting the right to decide what evidence they will give to the House inquiry, have relied only on their own self-serving claims, without support from legal authority or scholarship.

The history is not really surprising. Impeachment was written into the Constitution as the final check on executive wrongdoing, and it would be an illusion if it could be thwarted by some presidential privilege. James Wilson of Pennsylvania, one of the great figures at the Constitutional Convention of 1787, said it was good that presidents had no privilege.

"The executive power is better to be trusted when it has no screen. Sir, we have a responsibility in the person of our president; he cannot act improperly and hide either his negligence or inattention; he cannot roll upon any other person the weight of his criminality."

MOSCOW.—Despite the initial shock in the West over the forced exile of Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the Soviet leadership has been successful in ridding itself of the country's most celebrated dissenter without serious policy repercussions.

After the expulsions six weeks ago, protests were raised by Western intellectuals and even some government figures. But the Solzhenitsyn affair has not become a point of contention in any important East-West negotiations, or in discussions on the issues of human rights or freer flow of ideas between East and West.

The banishment of the 56-year-old author has demoralized a number of his friends and other dissident Soviet intellectuals. They say privately that they now fear official reprisals.

The authorities let his wife depart last week with her family and her husband's archives without problems or harassment. They evidently had calculated that this would quickly close the case and hasten the decline of Russia's most powerful and controversial writer of mid-century into oblivion in the West.

The one risk for Moscow is that it will face both propaganda and policy repercussions later when Solzhenitsyn's book "The Gulag Archipelago, 1918-1956" comes out in large editions in the West.

By sentencing its author to permanent exile, the Kremlin gave the book far wider publicity and attention than it would otherwise have gotten and probably insured that this devastating account of the Soviet prison system—before, during and after Stalin—will be one of the most widely read books in a decade.

Some Western diplomats suggest that this could have repercussions, reinforcing the skepticism of some Western political factions toward détente with Moscow, and reviving suspicions about Stalinism, much as did the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Only a few copies of the small Paris edition of "Gulag" are reportedly circulating here in Moscow, but interest in the work is intense among intellectuals and young people. Black market prices run from 30 to 80 rubles (about \$39 to \$104). Waiting lists to read the circulating 606-page copies are said to be long.

## Bernard Levin From London:

...A study of the small print in the budget makes it clear that this government plans to call another election before November.

LONDON.—Read the small print: That has always been good advice to anyone contemplating signing anything, and it is very good advice indeed to anyone contemplating the budget—the first of the minority Labor government, though the chancellor of the Exchequer, Denis Healey, has promised another later this year—that was presented to the country last week.

Among the items in the very smallest print of all there was one which was thrown in so casually that suspicious fellows like me immediately got out our magnifying glasses to study it more carefully. Mr. Healey announced various big price rises in such things as electricity, but of the item that has got to rise furthest, he lightly said that it would not be going up in price until November. That item is, of course, coal, and a study of the small print in the budget makes it clear that this government is planning to call another election before November. The political strategy could not have been made more obvious—at any rate for those with powerful enough magnifying glasses—if Mr. Healey had stated it in so many words. It is to run for cover before the bills come in.

The government's decision to pay the miners everything they had demanded (and another, even bigger wage demand is in the pipeline right now) means that the coal industry—which means, of course, the nation—has to find another \$100 million a year to pay the extra wage bill. That money can only be found, of course, from higher coal prices. So indeed it will be: Mr. Healey made that clear. But in order to blur the connection in the public's mind between the government's abandonment of a policy of wage restraint and the inevitable price increases not only in domestic coal but in all goods and services produced by coal-fired energy, the rise in the price of coal is to be delayed until November, by which time the government hopes to be back with a solid majority in Parliament.

That is not all: The biggest innovation of this government was their decision to subsidize some food prices, including bread and butter. The commitment appears to be an absolutely open-ended one, and indeed for political reasons it virtually has to be, because if you hold back a rise in the price of such things as bread and then, after a year or two, suddenly burst the dam, the resultant flood will wash away any government. So we are now committed to spending first hundreds of millions of pounds a

year, then more hundreds of millions, then thousands of millions, on keeping down the price of food (and the list certainly cannot and will not be kept to bread, butter and milk; and thus deceiving people into thinking that the cost of living has fallen or at any rate steadied, as if such colossal handouts did not have to be paid for. Now, I see, there is talk about some kind of subsidy for the building societies, to enable them to keep down the rate of interest they have to charge on loans for house purchase. No doubt anyone buying a house will be delighted to find that the interest payments on the money they borrow are lower than they feared; and although many realize that the money that did this trick has to come out of the public's pockets, many will be sufficiently grateful, confused, and sufficiently grateful, not to make the connection. Meanwhile, Britain's most crippling economic problem of all—worse even than its domestic inflation and its balance-of-payments—which is the appalling low rate of industrial investment—has not just been ignored in the budget provisions; it has actually been made worse—the budget literally makes it less workable for industry to re-equip and modernize itself.

#### A Magic Wand

The Labor party won the election (or rather, since nobody "won" it, the Tories lost) because people managed to persuade themselves that the Labor party could pay for its program either by waving a magic wand or by "robbing the rich." But there are no magic wands, and however thoroughly the rich are soaked, there still aren't enough of them to provide all the money needed.

Yet what are the Conservatives to do? Can they campaign for what amounts to higher coal prices, higher bread prices, lower pensions? If they do, the government is putting them at an amount which means that another \$1 billion a year has to be found. Can they insist that young people trying to buy a house must pay the full economic price for the money they need? They can, certainly. But the election in February showed pretty conclusively that people don't want to hear that everything bought has to be paid for. They want to hear that there is a Santa Claus. And that is what they are clearly going to hear from this government until the next election; after which the bills will come in. There isn't a Santa Claus, Virginia. But Christmas is still a long way off.

## The Kremlin—After Solzhenitsyn

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW.—Despite the initial shock in the West over the forced exile of Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the Soviet leadership has been successful in ridding itself of the country's most celebrated dissenter without serious policy repercussions.

After the expulsions six weeks ago, protests were raised by Western intellectuals and even some government figures. But the Solzhenitsyn affair has not become a point of contention in any important East-West negotiations, or in discussions on the issues of human rights or freer flow of ideas between East and West.

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More than 300 established writers and intellectuals have taken part in the campaign of public declarations endorsing the Kremlin's decision to exile Solzhenitsyn and to predict, in the words of Sergei Mikhalikov, a writers' union official, that the controversial writer is already a "marked-down commodity" in the West and that "sooner or later, he will witness his inevitable, inglorious oblivion."

Sympathizers of Solzhenitsyn have gotten together and circulated an unofficial book, recounting the Solzhenitsyn affair and containing 39 letters of support for Solzhenitsyn, including those from Yevgeny Yevtushenko, the poet, and Viktor Nekrasov, an extremely well-known Soviet novelist.

Some Communist parties in places such as Sweden, Italy, or Yugoslavia have protested. L'Unità, the Italian Communist party newspaper, chastised Moscow for not having let Solzhenitsyn publish his book in the Soviet Union and then doing ideological battle with him. L'Unità condemned the use of "administrative measures" in a cultural matter.

But by and large, Western diplomats privately concede, the bold stroke of expelling Solzhenitsyn has been a success for the Kremlin. Privately, Russian dissidents voice some surprise that the protest in the West died down so quickly.

At the preparatory talks in Geneva for a European security conference, where human rights and freer movement of people and ideas are central points of controversy between negotiators from East and West, reports from Geneva indicate that the matter has not even come up in the negotiations.

President Nixon, sounding a theme echoed elsewhere, spoke with admiration of Solzhenitsyn's "great courage" in a news conference shortly after the expulsion.

Nixon observed that it is harder times "when the man would have been sent to Siberia or possibly worse," and said there was no point in jeopardizing détente over a fruitless confrontation with Moscow on the Solzhenitsyn affair.

Unique Banishment  
Solzhenitsyn's banishment was unique in that he had refused to bow to intense and unremitting official pressures, refused to quit his homeland voluntarily, and had to be physically deported with an escort of eight security agents.

But the Soviet technique of exiling dissenters has become a fairly widespread tactic of the Kremlin for coping with domestic dissent over the last two years. Less celebrated iconoclasts have reluctantly accepted exile abroad or to camps in Siberia or other punishment. Along with 70,000 Soviet Jews who have gone to Israel, they form what is becoming the third great exodus from Russia in this century. The first was at the time of the revolution and civil war; the second, later the Soviet Union generally, during and after World War II.

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## Answering Questions, Asking Advice

## Kelley Seeks New Image for FBI

By Robert Reinhold

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 1 (UPI)—J. Edgar Hoover would not have believed his ears. There was the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation modestly asking an audience of Harvard students and professors for their ideas to help the FBI "adapt to human needs" and telling them how he hopes to gain insights about "this possibility" by asking them.

But there he was, Clarence Kelley, Mr. Hoover's successor as director of the FBI, venturing onto the Harvard campus, where his agency has traditionally been about as welcome as a fox in a chicken coop. He was received cordially, although his answers to pointed questions about FBI policy seemed unresponsive and disappointing to many in the audience.

The director's day at Harvard last month, during which he met privately with small groups and then spoke publicly at the Harvard Law School Forum, was part of the low-key but determined national drive by Mr. Kelley to alter the FBI's public image, particularly among its "natural enemies" like college students and professors.

Friday he spoke at his alma mater, the University of Kansas, and Wednesday he is scheduled to appear at the National Press Club in Washington. His office



Clarence Kelley

says he has held about 25 news conferences since taking over the bureau last July.

He seems to be trying to get a relaxed tone for his 8,500 agents. He likes to point out that he sometimes wears colored shirts, although he prefers white ones. And he often concedes on the podium that he does not know an answer to a question and—uncharacteristically for an FBI director—defers to a subordinate.

Mr. Kelley treated his Harvard audience with the utmost deference, apologizing for his poor

hearing, sometimes leaning forward to catch a question, making a homey joke about his wife. His audience seemed captivated by his manner, if not his responses.

"It is incumbent upon me as director of the FBI to report to the people what the bureau is doing," he began, adding, "no organization is perfect—we are geared to change."

Prof. James Vorenberg, who heads Harvard's Center for Criminal Justice, posed a question that was on the minds of many of the 150 or so present. Is there any way a citizen can check his FBI dossier to challenge false information or hearsay that might plague him throughout his life?

Delayed Negative

It was only after the question had been asked several times that Mr. Kelley responded negatively, saying that "to reveal any information that might point toward informants would be dangerous."

The ideological gap separating Mr. Kelley from his audience became most apparent when he accused many by arguing that the most dangerous threat to American internal security is the violence of the "so-called New Left," which has all but evaporated as a political force. He further contended that the threat from foreign spies is now greater than in the 1940s and 1950s.

Reaction was mixed. Paul Bixby, a freshman, remarked, "I think he has a lot of guts to sit in the hot seat," but quickly added that he was unimpressed by the answers.

A number of scholars specializing in law enforcement who met with Mr. Kelley described him in terms such as "sincere" and "honest." But few were satisfied, particularly with his responses to questions about FBI procedures such as the use of provocateurs and the gathering of derogatory data on elected public officials.

## Jackson Predicts Oil Firm Profits To Soar This Year

WASHINGTON, April 1 (UPI)—Oil company profits for the first quarter of 1974 will be so high that they will seem obscene, said Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., told an AFL-CIO meeting today.

Sen. Jackson, chairman of the Senate Interior Committee, did not give any specific figures, but said the extremely high profits were because the Nixon administration had failed to control oil prices as requested by the bill all prices as requested by the bill.

"As a result of this policy, first-quarter 1974 profits will rise to obscene levels," he said. "When the profits statements of major oil companies are made public in the next few weeks, we will see where the 60 and 70 cents a gallon for gasoline have been going."

## Jury Told Boyle Paid for Killings

MEDIA, Pa., April 1 (UPI)—Special Prosecutor Richard Sprague charged today that former United Mine Workers president W.A. (Tony) Boyle "called for and paid for" the slaying of union reform candidate Joseph (Jock) Yablonski.

In his opening remarks at the murder trial of Boyle, 72, Mr. Sprague told the jury of nine men and three women that Boyle "gave the orders for that assassination."

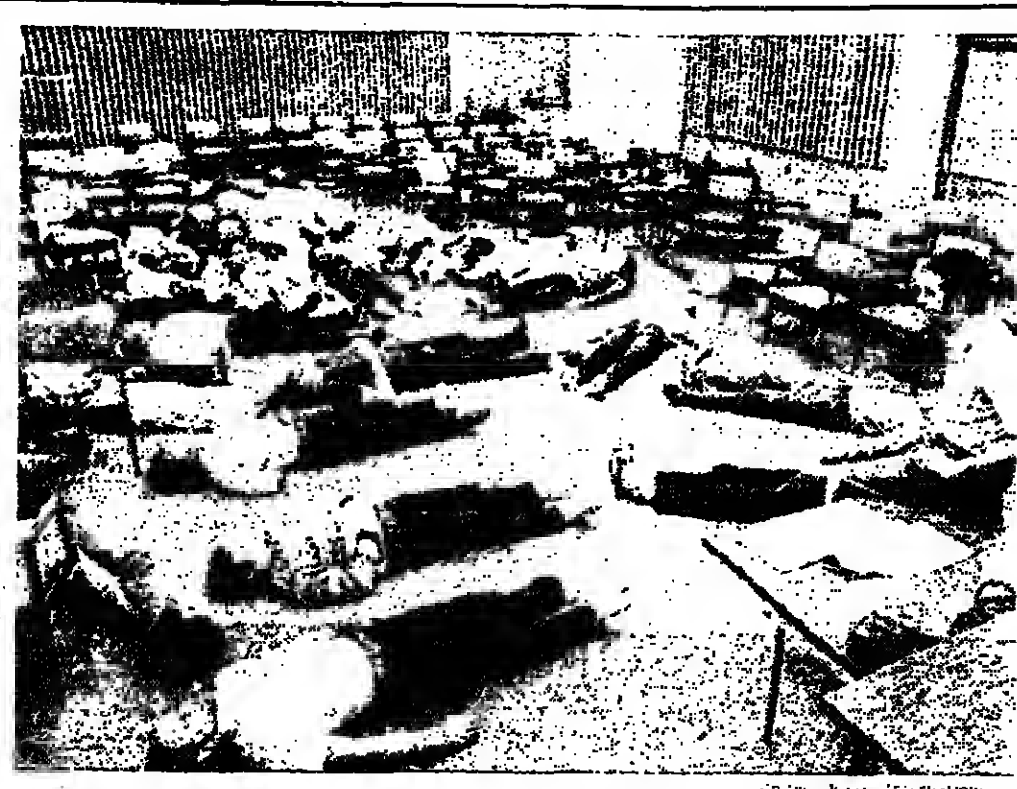
Mr. Yablonski was slain along with his wife and daughter in Clarksville, Pa., on Dec. 31, 1969. Mr. Sprague argued that, when Mr. Yablonski announced on May 29, 1969, that he would oppose Boyle for the union presidency, he "signed his own warrant for death."

In his opening statement, defense attorney Charles Moses said the allegations made in the case are simply not true. He said the "ultimate issue" was whether Boyle was responsible for these deaths. The answer is no.

## Mrs. Luce Criticizes Time's Nixon Stories

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—Clare Boothe Luce, widow of Time magazine founder Henry Luce, has accused the news weekly of savagely trying to destroy President Nixon. She also warned that if Mr. Nixon fell, the United States would need "an even tougher president to restore its world prestige."

Mrs. Luce, former ambassador to Italy and member of Congress, protested Time's reporting of the Watergate affair in a letter written from her home in Honolulu and published by Time yesterday.



"E" FOR EFFORT—One of the new courses—effective learningskills—given at Sanford University in California teaches students how to relax before their exams.

## "Like British Colonialists"

## Uncle Sam's Canal-Zone Law Stirs Panamanian Tempers

By Dan Morgan

PALESTINE, Panama Canal Zone, April 1 (UPI)—In the little Magistrate's Court which sits between the police station and the Elks Lodge atop a hill bore, almost everything was American, except the defendants.

Shortly after 5:30 a.m., the 10 accused filed in. All were Panamanians, charged with offenses ranging from possession of marijuana to trespassing.

A constable called the court to order in English and Spanish. Families and friends sat down and an American police officer read the charges in the first case—the Government of the Canal Zone versus Vilma Cordero.

Mrs. Cordero stood, slouching slightly and nodding when addressed by Judge John Baker, a patient, slow-talking graduate of West Point and Yale Law School. Finally, he said to the constable, "I don't think she understands. Please read this in Spanish."

A few minutes later the woman was escorted back to jail, to await a hearing later in the day on a charge of re-entering a U.S. Air Force base after being ordered to stay out.

Few places in Panama better illustrate the basic issue that gives rise to the tensions in and around the Canal Zone than the Balboa Magistrate's Court.

Nationalism on Rise

Thousands of Panamanians, and many Americans, have passed through the lower court. Now the increasingly nationalistic population of Panama wants to recapture sovereignty over the Canal Zone, which, among other things, would end trials of Panamanians by Americans.

Although the United States has offered to make concessions to Panama, probably by allowing the republic more canal revenues and turning over some of the zone for urban expansion, many Panamanians say that U.S. law prevailing over the 330-square-mile zone angers them most.

Some effort has been made to diminish the harsh side of U.S. law in the zone. Forty of its 300 policemen are Panamanians, and so are many court personnel.

Yet none of that satisfies the Panamanians, who hate the fact that American law governs a large area of their country.

"It's not right," a local newspaper editor said recently, as he drove his car on Fourth of July Street, the zone's boundary in Panama City.

"One minute I am in Panama. The next I can be picked up by a foreign policeman, tried in a foreign court and sent to a foreign jail—in my own country," he said.

Similar emotions were expressed recently by a truck driver, who lives in an \$18-a-month cottage in San Miguelito, a suburb of Panama City.

"There must be one law," he said. "No more American police, no more American judges." Otherwise, he predicted, there will be more violence of the kind that caused 21 deaths in 1964.

It seems to make little difference to Panamanians that most zone police are correct and meticulous or that Judge Baker runs his court smoothly and speedily.

Many say that being in American courts is the same as a confusing and somewhat frightening experience. U.S. judicial of-

## Stennis Attacker Is Sentenced to Up to 30 Years

WASHINGTON, April 1

(UPI)—A federal judge, saying that the gunman showed no remorse for his crime, has sentenced the 34-year-old assailant of Sen. John Stennis to between 10 and 30 years in prison.

Tyrone Marshall, the picaresque guilty to the 1973 shooting and robbery of Sen. Stennis outside the Mississippi Democrat's Washington home, could have received a much lighter sentence as a minor.

But U.S. District Judge Joseph Waddy, and last week that the youth was "well on his way to becoming a criminally sophisticated individual."

After hearing the sentence, Marshall scoffed briefly with guards and shouted: "I ain't accepting that sentence. Your Honor, I will not accept that sentence."

Judge Waddy said his refusal to treat Marshall as a minor was based on the results of two psychological tests which showed that he had no remorse for his crime and was "developing a sense of self-immunity to the customs of society."

## Cesenatico, Macon Cited

PARIS, April 1 (UPI)—The Council of Europe said today that it has awarded the 1974 Europa Prize, given to towns that have made exceptional efforts to promote European unity, to Cesenatico, Italy, and Macon, France.

But you yourself can imagine what sort of assessment the BBC would give to such a feat," his bosses answer.

## 'Keep Silent.' He Sings

## Russian Satirist Takes Art And Bitterness Underground

By Murray Seeger

MOSCOW, April 1.—In a crowded smoke-filled room, Alexander Galich holds his audience spellbound singing tightly rhymed poems and parodies about life in the Soviet Union.

Expelled from both the writers' and film workers' unions and handicapped by poor health, Mr. Galich is limited to performing for circles of friends who make tape recordings which are passed from hand to hand and are rerecorded dozens of times.

There were once five balladeers who had big audiences for their great variety of songs and poems about their country. Like old Russia itself, the songs were sad and funny, romantic and bitter.

But the balladeers also poked fun at the operation of the Soviet system and caused people to laugh at the foibles of Socialists, bureaucrats. All have been driven from the official stage. The cultural censors have little patience with humor, especially when it becomes satire.

Besides Mr. Galich, the four other most popular balladeers who have been restricted are Natalya Matveyeva, Bulat Okudzhava, Vladimir Yozovsky and Yuli Kim, all of whom have turned to other work.

## Dissidents in Audience

All kinds of people sing Mr. Galich's songs as they are passed from hand to hand across the country. His small audiences include some political dissidents and Jewish activists but also a remarkable number of establishment types.

My audience includes people who have lost interest in the culture of this country," the 54-year-old performer said recently. "They are usually technocrats and liberal intellectuals."

The children of the Soviet party and government elite who are known to collect Western music have also listened to Mr. Galich's satires.

Mr. Galich was expelled from the two unions and effectively barred from working officially in early 1972 after a member of the Communist party Politbureau, Agriculture Minister Dmitry Polovinski, reportedly heard a Galich tape at his daughter's wedding reception.

One of the favorite Galich songs describes how a diligent Russian worker keeps asking why he cannot receive the usual honors given those who overfulfill their production quotas.

The factory, he says, has already filled its quota for the year 1939 and met the demands of all the other Socialist countries.

In the last line of the song,

Mr. Galich reveals that the factory's product is barbed wire. The Triple Lesson

Mr. Galich in another song says the triple lesson of Soviet education is "to chew, to moo and to listen."

"Hiding our eyes for security's sake, we have kept silent so many times," he sings in another.

"Of course, we are never against the state. Keep silent, and you'll do OK. Keep silent, keep silent, keep silent..."

Mr. Galich, whose real name is Ginzburg, spent most of his career as a film script writer, working on some of the best Soviet movies made in the 1960s.

Some of the films are still shown but his name has been erased from the credits.

In 1963, Mr. Galich started writing his poems and singing them to his own accompaniment on a small guitar.

Mr. Galich lives on a pension of 60 rubles (\$78) a month granted after he had a series of heart attacks.

Invited to Paris along with dissident writer Vladimir Maximov, who left a few weeks ago, Mr. Galich could not go but did apply for a visa to visit his cousin in New York City. His application for a visa was rejected by the Soviet government "for ideological reasons."

"I have been left with one sole right—the right to record myself in the complete absence of my rights, to accept that my life is over at the age of 54, to receive my disability pension of 60 rubles a month and to keep my mouth shut," Mr. Galich said in a letter to the International Commission for Human Rights last month.

Many of his friends have emigrated, inspiring a song that says, "My hand has grown thin from shaking hands good-bye."

"Leave, but I'll remain. In this land, I'll remain. Someone must watch over the peace of our dead."

—The Los Angeles Times

## Suicide Causes Crash Of 2 Trains: 2 Die

NEUCHÂTEL, Switzerland, April 1 (AP)—An apparent suicide today caused a two-train collision that also killed an engineer and injured eight passengers at Perreux, near here.

Railroad officials said a man threw himself in front of the Zurich-Genève express, which came to an emergency halt shortly after striking the man. A commuter train crashed into the express. The engineer of the commuter train was killed.

## Queries on U.S. Keep Guides Busy at Trade Show in Russia

By Christopher S. Wren

KISHINEV, U.S.S.R.—Can black people in America own cars? asked a Soviet visitor to the American outdoor recreation exhibition on display here.

When Cheryl Douglas, the only black guide at the government-sponsored exhibition, explained to Russian that they could, her questioner insisted she was lying.

Now Miss Douglas, a graduate student in Russian studies at Georgetown University, keeps on hand a stamp of the family car he has in Washington, D.C.

The residents of Kishinev, the capital of the Moldavian Republic, have found the dazzling monthlong display of recreational vehicles, boats, skis, backpacks,

## Fred Freed Dies, Wrote, Produced TV Shows in U.S.

NEW YORK, April 1 (UPI)—Fred Freed, 53, executive producer and writer of documentary news programs for the National Broadcasting Co. television network, who won many awards for his shows, was found dead yesterday at his home.

The cause of death was not immediately determined.

Mr. Freed produced a score of NBC News White Papers and won seven Emmy awards on such subjects as blue-collar workers, pollution, the Cuban missile crisis and the American military.

An NBC spokesman said that Mr. Freed was to receive the George Foster Peabody award for a three-hour program, NBC Reports: The Energy Crisis—An American White Paper, which was shown on Sept. 4.

Mr. Freed joined NBC in 1955 as a script editor and later went to CBS to produce such documentaries as The Dollar Debate, The World of Ideas and Politics, U.S.A.

## Hal Boyle

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—Hal Boyle, 63, who served the Associated Press as an office boy, Pulitzer Prize-winning war correspondent in 1945 and the most widely published columnist in America, died here today of a heart attack.

Mr. Boyle had discontinued his daily column in February. He was suffering from a rare and fatal disease—amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, the same illness that killed Lou Gehrig, the baseball player.

On Friday, Mr. Boyle was feted by friends and colleagues at a party marking his years of service to the AP. It was announced then that a scholarship in his name had been established at the University of Missouri School of Journalism. Mr. Boyle's wife, Mrs. Boyle, was also present.

## G. Wu Pak-chui

HONG KONG, April 1 (UPI)—Gregory Wu Pak-chui, 61, a Chinese tenor who achieved fame during the Sino-Japanese war with his rendition of the patriotic song, "Defend China," died of cancer yesterday. Mr. Wu was a son of the late Italian tenor Beniamino Gigli.

## Hunger Strikers Sent Back to Morocco

BRUSSELS, April 1 (Reuters)—Belgian police today broke into a locked Brussels church, removed nine Moroccan workers who were on a hunger strike and put them on a plane to Casablanca.

The Moroccans began their hunger strike five days ago. They were demanding permission to work in Belgium. Police said they entered Belgium as tourists and began working illegally. Later, their applications for work permits were rejected.

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## U.K. Share Prices Off As 2d Brokerage Fails

LONDON, April 1 (AP)—The failure of another brokerage firm, forcing order liquidity and continued distress concerning Labor government policies drove

London share prices down to their lowest levels in more than 12 years.

The Financial Times industrial index fell 3.8 to close at 283.6, its lowest point since mid-1962.

The index has dropped more than 20 percent from its level on Feb. 23, election day, when it was at 374.6 and it has dropped another 3.8 points since Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey announced the government budget on March 26.

Share prices are only 12 points from a 16-year low, and, taking inflation into account, it is estimated that share values are now lower than in the mid-1920s. Some believe the market has not established a base, but there are other predictions that share prices will "bottom out" later this year at about 220, as measured by the Financial Times index.

Prices tumbled higher Monday but quickly turned downward after the stock exchange announced that Chapman & Rowe, a seven-partner brokerage firm, was in "default" and unable to carry on its business. It was the second brokerage firm to fail in the past three trading sessions. Milner, Butler, Priest & Co., a slightly bigger medium-sized firm, was "hammered" Thursday.

There are fears that other brokerages may be in trouble. Chapman & Rowe and Milner, Butler, Priest are the first London brokerages to fail in three years, but the exchange compensation fund is expected to have to pay out about £250,000 for James O'Connor & Co., an Irish brokerage firm that went into default earlier this year.

It is not yet known how large the deficiencies of Chapman & Rowe and Milner, Butler, Priest are. The exchange fund is used to cover failed firms' liabilities to clients, and member firms are assessed contributions to this fund.

Besides the brokerage failure, the market is weighed down by fears of a major squeeze on corporate liquidity which could cut the capital spending plans of industry.

British business has already been severely hurt this year by the coal miners' dispute and energy restrictions—including the three-day week that went along with it.

In addition, the government has increased gross profit margins on food companies, raised corporate taxes in general and increased the contributions of companies to national insurance plans.

Former Prime Minister Edward Heath said last week that the new budget would do "considerable harm to industry," and other Conservative party spokesmen claim the budget does nothing to encourage increases in new investment, still below 1969 levels.

Share prices of Britain's largest companies have not escaped the slump. Imperial Chemical Industries closed today at 201 pence, down about 50 pence from its price a year earlier, while British Leyland was at 14, less than half its share price of a year earlier.

British Petroleum closed at 320 pence, about 40 pence below where it was trading a year earlier, while British Oil was at 440, also down about 40 pence. Oil shares have benefited, however, from optimism of North Sea oil discoveries.

Gold shares have been the best performers on the London Stock Exchange, with the Financial Times gold index closing today at a record high of 384.1, three times higher than the year earlier close of 118.2.

**Dollar Improves As Interest Rates Move in Its Favor**

LONDON, April 1 (AP)—The dollar rose against European currencies today as interest rates for short-term deutsche mark deposits declined and Eurodollar interest rates rose.

The spot dollar rose to 2.5480 DM from 2.5305 Friday. One-month DM deposit rates declined one percentage point in Frankfurt from Friday to 8.75 percent while the three and six-month maturities eased about 0.36 to 10.13 percent.

In contrast, one-month Eurodollar rates rose a quarter point, to 10.5 percent, while the three and six-month rates gained about 0.13 to 10.13 percent.

Thus, interest rate differentials between the mark and dollar were more or less evened out for the first time this year. Previously, the differentials in favor of the mark had been significant. A dealer said the shift in interest rates, plus the Bundesbank's support for the dollar on Friday, probably helped tip the foreign exchange rates in favor of the dollar today.

He said that otherwise there was little news to affect the foreign exchange market. The dollar also gained sharply against the Swiss franc, rising to 3.0338 from 3.0010 Friday. However, sterling rose against the dollar to \$2.2963 from \$2.2940 as Eurosterling interest rates held steady at 20 percent offered for one month and 19.5 percent for three months.

## Inflation Outlook in U.S. Divides Economists

By Soma S. Golden

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—Milton Friedman, the celebrated conservative economist at the University of Chicago, predicts that three or four years from now inflation in the United States will be soaring at a steady 10 to 12 percent.

Walter Heller, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors (CEA) in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, thinks that the rate will be down to 4 or 5 percent by then—but admits that he is "queasy" about his optimism.

Interviews with a core of leading economists in recent weeks turned up no one who expected that the pace of consumer price increases would drop back to the 2.8 percent average of the 1960s. Inflation has come home to the United States. After years of six to eight percent price increases and the threat of stagflation, the economy stands poised in the middle of a serious and worrisome inflationary spiral. Economists are stunned by it.



Milton Friedman  
... fears runaway inflation

They do not agree entirely on what to do about it. Some say that they really do not know what to do. Moreover, they feel that politicians do not yet care enough to take strong steps to turn the trend down substantially.

Paul McCracken, who was CEA



Walter Heller's optimism on the U.S. outlook for inflation has him feeling a bit "queasy," but he sees the rate down to 4 or 5 percent within 4 years.

chairman earlier in the Nixon administration, gives "high probability" to the notion that "modern societies do not have the knowledge and the will to keep the price level reasonably stable."

And Henry Kaufman, a leading Wall Street economist, warns that "persistent inflation breaks the back of the middle and lower-income groups." It is going on long enough, he said in an interview, it will "destabilize the political structure" of the country and push it sharply to either the left or the right.

Economists are generally convinced that 1974, by year end, will look better than the nightmare inflation of recent weeks, when consumer prices rocketed at a 15.6 percent annual rate. But, at best, prices in December will still be climbing by 6 or 7 percent—a pace previously unachievable in peacetime America, particularly during a year of slow growth like 1974.

And should the current price escalation fail to subside, 1974 could usher the United States into the world of double-digit inflation—10 percent and higher. It is a world from which there is no sure exit for a modern industrialized country without a major economic collapse or a very long recession.

"The second half of 1974 will be a crossroads for the future of inflation in America," Treasury Secretary George Shultz warned recently in congressional testimony. In an interview, he conceded that the recent rate of in-

creases had been a shock, and he agreed with others that if inflation went unchecked, it could lead people to question the very nature of their political-economic system.

"Indexing" Urged  
Prof. Friedman in recent weeks has sounded like a far-out radical, calling for a comprehensive national "indexing" system modeled on an experiment that he says has succeeded in Brazil. He would attach a variety of escalator clauses to all wages and pensions and to such things as bond interest rates, so that people would be compensated for 100 percent of the increase in prices.

Compared with this sweeping proposal, the ideas of most Democratic liberals seem cautiously conservative. Yale University's James Tobin, a member of President Kennedy's CEA, wants to "index" federal bonds—but he will not go so far as Prof. Friedman. Arthur Okun, another Democrat and a former CEA chairman, will not even go so far as Prof. Tobin and discards the Chicago school idea as a "surrender" to inflation.

These leading Democrats think—and have thought for some years—that the inflationary worries of their peers were exaggerated. Indeed, even the current CEA chairman, Herbert Stein,



Henry Kaufman  
... fears political fallout

indicates that he expects the problem to subside.

An important element in this viewpoint is that about half of the 10 percent rise in consumer prices during the last year was caused by a combination of unanticipated inflation and the devaluation of the dollar. The Soviet wheat deal, the escalation of the price of oil and worldwide boom conditions that sent food and other commodity prices soaring, too.

When these big bubbles are absorbed, they say, the country could settle back to 4 or 5 percent inflation—in the view of Mr. Heller, among others.

But Prof. Friedman fears that when the next boom in the business cycle takes hold a few years from now, inflation will ratchet up to 10 or 12 percent. "Then we'll try to slow it down again, and we will get into a situation of stop-and-go, stop-and-go."

After decades of worrying primarily about achieving full employment, the profession's riddles about inflation are many.

How much inflation will be squeezed out by the current economic slowdown?

## Increase in Prime Rate Depresses Wall Street

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—A new round of increases in the prime interest rate of commercial banks turned prices lower on the New York Stock Exchange today. Most banks are posting a prime rate of 9 1/4 percent after having raised the key rate by a quarter of a point last week. However, several banks have moved up to a 9 1/2 percent rate, and some money market experts believe this rate could attract industry support if short-term interest rate indicators continue to advance.

The Dow Jones Industrial average fell 3.20 to 843.48 after being ahead almost six points.

Volume totaled 11.47 million shares compared with 12.15 million on Friday.

Brokers attributed an early upward move in part to a government report that new factory orders continued to rebound in February from a December slump.

Alaska Interstate, one of the most actively traded issues on the Big Board, fell 3 5/8 to 12 1/2 after a drop of 4 5/8 points in the two previous sessions. The losses were caused by non-compliance with credit agreements involving eight banks.

Mosabi Trust Certificates were active and off 1 3/4 to 8 3/4. Mesabi receives royalties from Reserve Mining Co. But after eight months of federal court testimony, the Environmental Protection Agency reportedly thinks it has enough evidence of health risk to seek an injunction to stop Reserve Mining from dumping iron ore waste into Lake Superior.

Liberty Loan advanced 3 1/8 to 14. The company has authorized signing of a letter of intent to allow First National Boston to require Liberty Loan at an increased cash price of about \$22 per common share. Calwell Mortgage Trust fell 1/2 to 15 1/2. The company said nine construction loans totaling \$5.5 million to three developers currently involved in bankruptcy proceedings represents 4.7 percent of its total assets or 5.3 percent of its invested assets. The company also said it was forced

to increase its reserves for losses on loans for the second time and to restate 1973 net to \$2.04 a share from \$3.21 reported earlier. Lear Siegler preferred rose 3 1/8 to 20 3/8. The company said it will offer \$33 debentures for 1.25 million shares of its preferred stock.

The American Stock Exchange index lost 0.42 to 85.95. Cook Industries rose 2 3/8 to 33 after reporting sharply higher nine-month earnings. In the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ index of industrial shares lost 0.43 to 86.10.

## U.S. Factory Orders Gain

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—New factory orders continued to rebound from a December slump by rising 1.5 percent in February, the Commerce Department reported today.

Fresh bookings in February rose to a seasonally-adjusted \$80.7 billion from \$79.06 billion in January, where orders had surged 3 percent.

The backlog at all factories at the end of February totaled an adjusted \$120.04 billion, up from January's \$117.68 billion.

The orders increase of the first two months of the year offset the big 3.3 percent drop in orders during December.

Orders for durable goods in February rose 2.3 percent to an adjusted \$43.41 billion, while bookings for nondurable goods increased 0.6 percent to \$36.86 billion.

February shipments for all manufacturers rose 0.5 percent to an adjusted \$77.91 billion from \$77.19 billion in January, when shipments climbed 2.4 percent.

Inventory growth picked up in February as business stocks climbed 1.8 percent to an adjusted \$124.84 billion from \$122.67 billion the prior month, when inventories rose 1.4 percent.

The department also reported that construction spending edged up 0.3 percent in February. Building outlays ran at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of \$122.2 billion, up from January's downward revised \$120.8 billion but 2.3 percent below the year earlier \$126.4 billion rate.

## Company Report

Corning Glass Works

First Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	253.5	203.29
Profit (millions)	18.01	15.32
Per Share	1.02	1.04

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### Listing of C.F.P.'s "B" Shares on the Tokyo Stock Exchange

COMPAGNIE FRANÇAISE DES PETROLES, the holding Company of the TOTAL Group, has obtained the listing on the Tokyo Stock Exchange of the 13,888,769 C.F.P.'s "B" shares which are listed on Bourse de Paris since June 27, 1929. These shares have been admitted to the Official List of the London Stock Exchange on September 26, 1973.

After approval by the Tokyo Stock Exchange, the Japanese Finance Ministry officially authorized the introduction on the stock market which took place on March 29.

The introduction was organized by the NIKKO SECURITIES Co., Ltd., with the MITSUI TRUST & BANKING CORP., Ltd., as trustee.

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(Continued on Page 11)

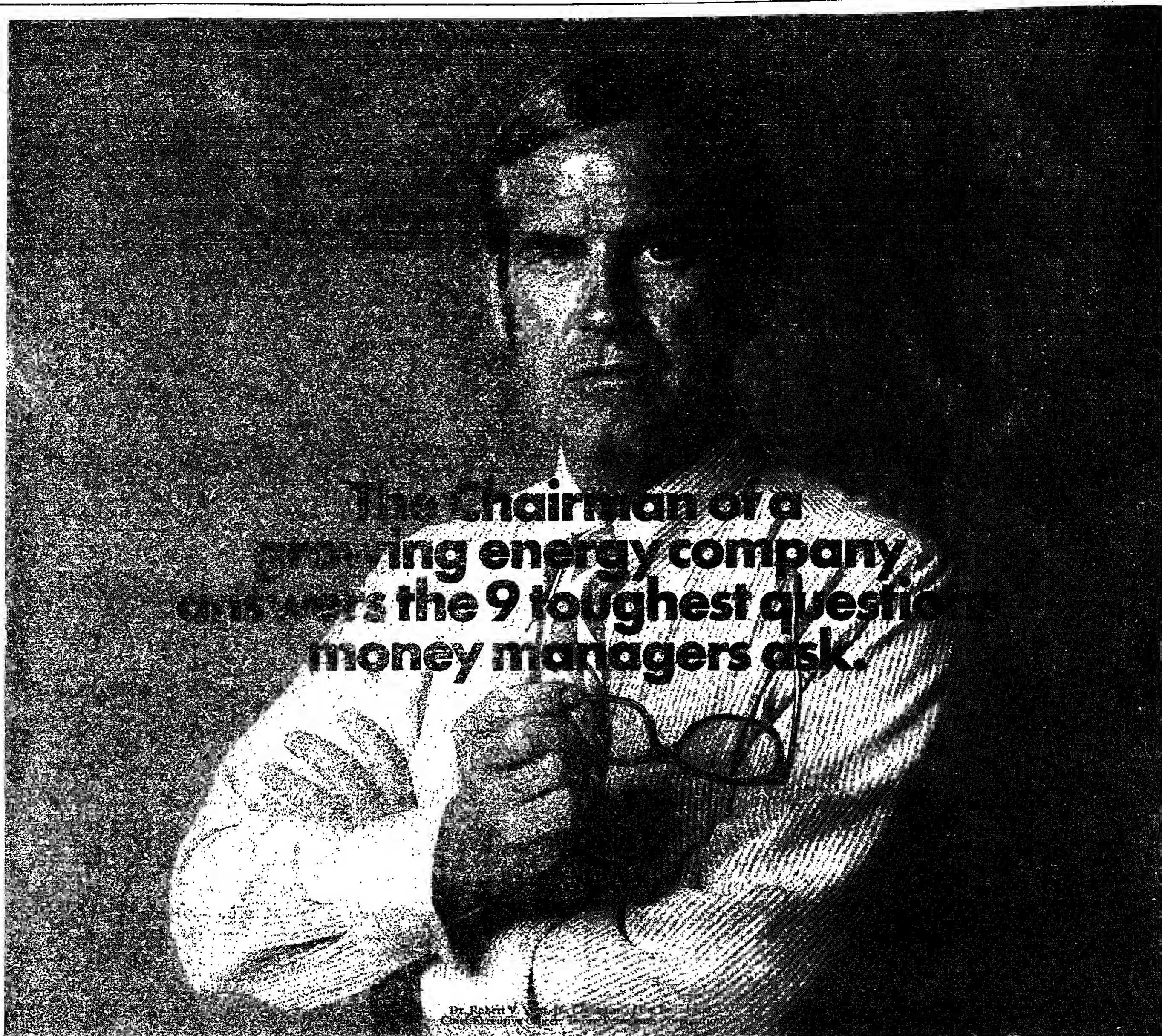
**March 20, 1974**

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## The Chairman of a growing energy company answers the 9 toughest questions money managers ask.

Dr. Robert V. West, Jr., Chairman, Tesoro Petroleum Corporation

As the number one performer in the energy industry, Tesoro Petroleum Corporation quite understandably has attracted the attention of the investment community. The men responsible for billions of investment dollars have been asking forthright questions of Tesoro's Chairman, Dr. Robert V. West, Jr. Here are their questions—and his answers.

**Q.** During the past seven years, the compound growth rate of Tesoro's per share earnings has exceeded 30% per year. Also in the first quarter of the current year, Tesoro's per share earnings were 200% of those for the same quarter last year. Do you think Tesoro can sustain the rates of earnings growth?

**A.** Obviously it would be impossible to maintain a 300% earnings growth rate for any sustained period of time. A 20% compound growth rate is also difficult to maintain over a long period. However, through judicious investment we expect to maintain the attractive growth rate in per share earnings that our company has experienced in recent years.

**Q.** There has been a lot of controversy regarding accounting practices in the petroleum industry. How does Tesoro handle this accounting, particularly for petroleum exploration and production?

**A.** Tesoro uses the principle of full-cost accounting whereby all exploration and development costs are capitalized, and subsequently amortized on a unit-of-production basis as the petroleum developed from these expenditures is produced.

The full-cost pools established under this principle are treated separately for different international and geo-political areas. Our company is a proponent of full-cost accounting, and believes strongly that drilling dry holes is as much a part of the development expense

of oil and gas reserves as is the drilling of production wells. We feel that all of these expenses represent the "full cost" of being in the exploration and production business.

**Q.** In recent years Tesoro has continually made capital expenditures substantially in excess of its earnings. Do you intend to continue this policy?

**A.** It's true that our capital budget has exceeded our net earnings over the past several years. We are pursuing this policy in 1974 as well. The petroleum business provides a well-managed company many opportunities for investment, partially with borrowed capital, in anticipation of tomorrow's energy needs and price levels. We are making these investments now because we believe in the future of the energy industry in the United States.

**Q.** In an industry that is going to require capital investment of \$750 to \$800 billion by 1985, and therefore in which companies must have great financial capability, what future do you see for a medium-size company like Tesoro?

**A.** There are more opportunities for a well-managed company of Tesoro's size than for the giant majors. Tesoro is more flexible than a major company and can respond to opportunities more quickly because it is not bound by tradition as the majors are. Neither is Tesoro so multinational in character that the adoption of a new policy in one area upsets existing policies in other areas. Despite our size, with our banking connections, capital structure and security listings on the New York and London stock exchanges, we are able to attract the capital funds needed for many growth opportunities.

**Q.** How do you feel about the political climate of Trinidad and Tobago?

**A.** We are extremely confident about the stability of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago, with whom we are co-owners of the stock of a Trinidad corporation—Trinidad-Tesoro Petroleum Company Limited. We are also most optimistic about our future in this area for a number of reasons. These include the abundance of talent and natural resources, the improved world price structure for petroleum energy, and the unquestionable integrity of the Government, with whom our relations continue to be excellent.

**Q.** Recently Pertamina, the state-owned oil company of Indonesia, announced that it was renegotiating production-sharing contracts with oil companies in Indonesia. What do you think of this action?

**A.** Prices for low-sulphur Indonesian crude oil have risen sharply on world markets. Pertamina feels that it is entitled to a greater percentage of these higher prices—an attitude similar to the one held by those in the U.S. who favor an "excess profits tax" on petroleum companies. The Indonesian Government is under pressure at home to generate more revenue for social and economic programs, and obviously felt that the most convenient way to produce the money it needed was through greater participation in the sharply increased profits from Indonesian oil production. This action will certainly deprive companies operating in Indonesia of some income which they probably would have reinvested in the country.

**Q.** With the nationwide shortage of gasoline, how will Tesoro continue to expand its gasoline sales?

**A.** In recent years, Tesoro's retail sales of gasoline have expanded at an annual rate of about 25 percent. Much of this growth is due to an increase in the number of stations of Digas Company, a wholly-owned Tesoro subsidiary which markets gasoline through high-volume stations. With nationwide limitations on gasoline supply, the expansion rate of the Digas chain will obviously be curtailed. However, with the firming of gasoline prices, profitability of marketing operations has improved and decreases in expansion rates should be more than offset by increases in profit margins.

**Q.** With the approval of the Alyeska Pipeline, business activities in Alaska are expected to increase. How active is Tesoro in Alaska?

**A.** Tesoro owns the largest crude oil refinery in Alaska. In addition, we market gasoline through 75 owned or controlled service stations. We are also planning to open a geological office in Anchorage in order to become active in oil and gas exploration. In short, our company already is very active in Alaska, and plans to increase its involvement there substantially.

**Q.** You have talked and written about the need for our country to become self-sufficient in energy. How do you see us achieving this, and how will Tesoro be involved aside from its present activities?

**A.** America has numerous unexplored areas that are prospective for oil and gas production, particularly areas offshore from the east and west coasts, deeper offshore fields in the Gulf of Mexico and several parts of Alaska. Tesoro plans to be active in petroleum exploration in these areas. America also has vast reserves of coal and of oil shale. Recently we formed a new division, Tesoro Coal Company, to concentrate on the acquisition and development of coal properties. We believe that coal must satisfy a great portion of America's energy needs in coming decades, and we intend to become very much involved in the coal business. Later, as environmental problems are solved and as Government leases are granted, our company hopes to be active in the production of shale oil. American self-sufficiency in energy will be difficult, but not impossible, to achieve. Coal and shale oil will play large roles in the self-sufficiency process, and we expect to be important in both.



**Tesoro Petroleum Corporation**

If you have further questions about Tesoro, you may find the answers in our Annual Report. For your copy, write Tesoro Petroleum Corporation, 8700 Tesoro Drive, San Antonio, Texas, 78286. Or call: 512-828-8484.



## European Gold Markets

## European Gold Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices  
in local currencies:

Frankfurt	Wet: 1st... Wet: 2nd... Wet: 3rd...
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.....	108.27	201.....	-
er .....	109.22		
merzhik.	109.26		
Gutman]	61		

London	A. HUGHES...
	E. BOWEN...

HamGr..	2.12	Mal Roerh V.	7.12
.....	1.18	Nashie.....	7.12
.....	1.59	Sardow.....	7.12

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Board of Directors has approved additional accounts for the Financial year 1973. The accounts will be submitted to the Board of Directors for approval.

F. 462,937,533.25 against FF. 134 m.  
221,941.17 on December 31, 1972, as  
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---

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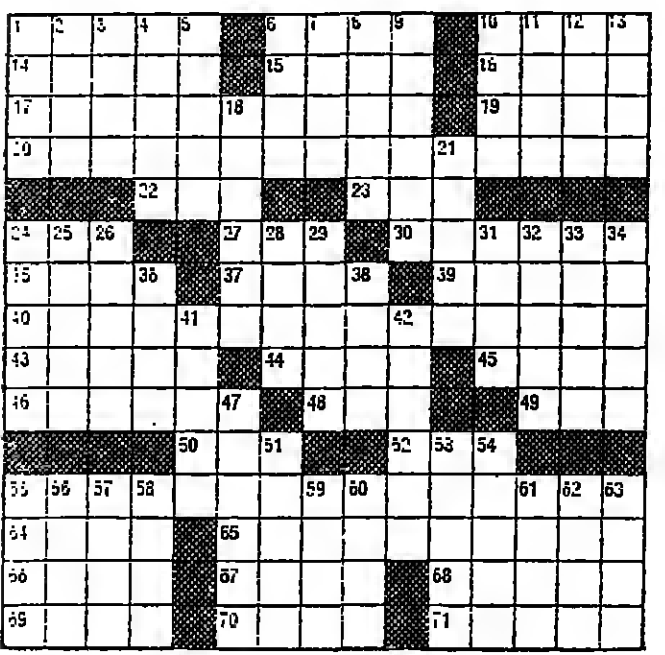
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# CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- Gem feature
  - Solar disk
  - Town on the Tigris
  - Beery
  - Last words
  - Oscar picture
  - Guide's forte
  - Oscar picture
  - Age
  - Sault — Marie
  - Currents: Abbr.
  - Time period
  - Large studio lamp
  - Eleanor
  - Caravans
  - Oscar picture
  - of roses
  - Bristle
  - Wise one
  - Greeting in Israel
  - Pine
  - Sunday talk: Abbr.
  - Kind of banana
- DOWN**
- Super-fine
  - Oscar picture
  - Divine
  - revelation
  - Oscar picture
  - Awl or hatchet
  - of beef
  - Poet's "at hand"
  - Preposition
  - Troubles
  - Irish poet
  - Fiction's counterpart
  - Oriental nurse
  - Study in a way
  - Wipe out
  - Verbosen
  - Judah's son
  - Watering spot
  - Southwestern sandwiches
  - Column parts
  - Adak's neighbor
  - Art colony of West
  - Needle holder
  - Stupor: Prefix
  - Monday, in Roma
  - Golf-course feature
  - Kipling man-child
  - Word of mouth
  - Bale
  - Norway currency
  - Kruger
  - Time of day
  - Bustle
  - Nimbus
  - Shadow
  - Austrian river
  - Great Barrier Island
  - Tidy
  - Clothing: Abbr.



## WEATHER

City	Temp	Cond
ALBUQUERQUE	64	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	47	Fair
ANKARA	51	Snow
ATHENS	61	Cloudy
BELT	58	Fair
BELGRADE	48	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	51	Fair
BOSWELL	51	Fair
BUDAPEST	52	Cloudy
CAROLINA	51	Fair
CASABLANCA	51	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	51	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	51	Cloudy
DUBLIN	51	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	51	Cloudy
GLASGOW	51	Cloudy
HAARLEM	51	Cloudy
HAMBURG	51	Cloudy
HELVETIA	51	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	51	Fair
LA PALMA	51	Fair
LONDON	51	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	51	Cloudy

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

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ALBUQUERQUE	50.50	Japan Growth Fund	\$12.74
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BELGRADE	50.50	Japan Selection Fund	\$12.74
BIRMINGHAM	50.50	Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.74
BOSWELL	50.50	Japan Selection Fund	\$12.74
BUDAPEST	50.50	Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.74
CAROLINA	50.50	Japan Selection Fund	\$12.74
CASABLANCA	50.50	Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.74
COSTA DEL SOL	50.50	Japan Selection Fund	\$12.74
COPENHAGEN	50.50	Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.74
DUBLIN	50.50	Japan Selection Fund	\$12.74
EDINBURGH	50.50	Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.74
GLASGOW	50.50	Japan Selection Fund	\$12.74
HAARLEM	50.50	Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.74
HAMBURG	50.50	Japan Selection Fund	\$12.74
HELVETIA	50.50	Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.74
ISTANBUL	50.50	Japan Selection Fund	\$12.74
LA PALMA	50.50	Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.74
LONDON	50.50	Japan Selection Fund	\$12.74
LOS ANGELES	50.50	Japan Pacific Fund	\$12.74

**PEANUTS**

Dutch Waltz, the famous skater, was worried.

His skating partner, Chil Blain, was in love.

While playing a show in Denver, she had become involved with a cowboy named Martin Gale.

THE STORY ISN'T MUCH, BUT THE NAMES ARE GREAT!

**B.C.**

GREATER LOVE HATH NO MAN, THAN TO LAY DOWN HIS LIFE FOR A FRIEND.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

MAKE THAT "GAS STAMPS" AND YOU'VE GOT A WINNER!

**B. LON DIE**

DAGWOOD, THE FUNNIEST THING HAPPENED TODAY

I WENT TO MAKE A DEPOSIT AT THE BANK, BUT IT WASN'T OPEN YET

SO I WENT INTO THE CUTE LITTLE SHOP NEXT DOOR AND SPENT THE MONEY ON A DARLING DRESS

IF THAT'S SO FUNNY, HOW COME I'M NOT LAUGHING?

**B. EETLE**

HELP! IT'S AN EARTHQUAKE!

NO, IT'S NOT. IT HAPPENS EVERY YEAR AT CAMP SWAMPY

WHAT IS IT?

IT'S CALLED THE SPRING THAW

**B. AILEY**

THAT WILL BE \$10.50

TEN-FIFTY! HOW CAN YOU CHARGE SICK PEOPLE PRICES LIKE THAT?

I HAVE NO CHOICE... THEY'RE ALL WE GET.

**B. UZ SAWYER**

AND HE SAID TO SHOW YOU THESE PICTURES, MR. FITZROY.

AH, COINS!

WOW! GREEK AND ROMAN... FOURTH AND FIFTH CENTURY B.C.

EARLY MEDIEVAL BEAUTIES!

YES, MR. FITZROY.

SHOW THE GENTLEMAN IN.

**R. EX MORGAN M.D.**

HELLO, SWEETHEART! DOING SOME HOME WORK?

HELLO, DADDY! I'M JUST ABOUT FINISHED! ARE YOU GOING OUT?

I HAVE TO GO TO A BANQUET.

MRS. SIMONS TELLS ME THAT YOU'RE HAVING A DINNER GUEST TOMORROW NIGHT! WHAT'S HER NAME — GALT?

HER FIRST NAME'S JUNE — JUNE GALT. SHE'S REALLY NICE. CAN YOU HAVE DINNER WITH US?

I'LL TRY. I'LL HAVE TO CHECK MY SCHEDULE!

**R. I P KIRBY**

MIND IF I JOIN YOU, RIPP?

BART! JUST THE MAN I NEED!

YOU NEED MORE! TOP YOUR SWORDS!

**DENNIS THE MENACE**

I'M IN KIND OF A HURRY RIGHT NOW... SPOSE I SHOVE 'EM ALL DOWN TO ONE END OF THE TUB?

## BOOKS

### THE GRAND ACQUISITORS

By John L. Hess. Houghton Mifflin. 178 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Karl Meyer

THIS short, readable and saucy book is a souvenir of a journalistic happening that occurred at The New York Times from early 1972 to mid-1973. During that period, the Times subjected the Metropolitan Museum of Art to the kind of hard-edged, hard-fact reporting that papers more normally reserve for police corruption or White House scandals. Some found it very upsetting.

John Hess, a veteran Times reporter, was one of the muckrakers, and his stories were the most provoking of all to the rulers of the Met, in particular director Thomas Hoving. His name for a while was about the vilest four-letter word that could be uttered in the museum.

An episode suggests why. In January 1973, Hess learned that one of the museum's most popular paintings—the "Odalisque" by Ingres—had unaccountably vanished. There were rumors it was being sold. Being an old-fashioned reporter, Hess simply asked Hoving where the missing painting was.

Is it a triumph of museography first to brand a famous Greek bronze as a fake, and then, a few years later, with equal fanfare, to announce that the Greek horse is a genuine antiquity? By what right can the Metropolitan violate the spirit of a bequest by selling secretly, and in wholesale lots, the paintings left by Adèle de Groot? (Miss De Groot had urged in her will that any paintings the Met did not want should be given to other American museums.)

These are some of the matters examined in considerable detail by Hess. Regrettably, however, the author is more circumspect in discussing his own paper's role in the controversy.

Over the years, there has been a kind of genteel complicity between the Met and the Times, for many reasons, some of them good. The Metropolitan is a great museum, a proud civic landmark, so reputable that successive Times publishers have been members of its board of trustees. But the advent of Thomas Hoving has put a marked strain on this past relationship.

But the story gets curiouser and curiouser. One of the world's leading authorities on Ingres, the French dealer Daniel Wildenstein, who had examined the painting for a year in his Paris gallery, said he had "no doubt whatsoever" that the nude was by the master. And Wildenstein was the very expert picked by the Met to study the Ingres!

As Hess points out, laymen are too easily fooled by museum curators and art historians—especially the Met's trustees—who have saved inferiority complex. One of them, Frances Plimpton, the eminent New York attorney, once remarked: "In a way, it makes no sense for museums to be run by me and people like me. I'm no expert on art. But the museum is pretty darned good, and we're trying to do the best job we can."

With courage, the Times assigned its chief crime reporter, Nicholas Cage, to trace the origins of the vase. Hess and others (including David Sherry) contributed a series of articles which for the first time threw light on how the museum was run and how the art and antiquities market operates. But after a year, the effort ended. During the Hoving era, as Hess remarks, the museum could sell or swap about a quarter of a billion dollars' worth of art without a word to the public on the terms of the dealings, or even the fact they had occurred.

Hess then adds, unassailably: "Clearly, this situation cannot endure. If they are to keep their tax exemptions and subsidies, our museums will have to conduct their affairs in the broad daylight of public scrutiny." This book is a pioneering attempt to cast a crack of light on a now closed and secretive world.

Karl Meyer is the author of "The Plundered Past." © The Washington Post.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A strong four-three fit may offer better prospects at the six-level than a weak four-four fit, but this is often hard to judge as the auction. North-South overcame this hurdle on the diamond deal and landed a dashed slam contract that could have been defeated.

When North opened the bidding and then raised the one-spade response, South did not look any further for a trump suit. This was just as well, for exploration might have disclosed the four-four club fit and landed the partnership in a hopeless six clubs.

As it was, South launched himself boldly into Blackwood. The subsequent request for kings was questionable, since North could hardly have a hand offering a good play for a grand slam.

As it was, six spades was a shaky proposition, but it was duly landed by South.

West led a trump, which was taken by the king in dummy. A heart was led to the ace, and dummy was re-entered by cashing the diamond ace and ruffing a diamond. The heart queen was led, and the dealer discarded a club. West won with the king and had to lead in this position:

NORTH		EAST	
♠ A1095	♠ 108	♠ 108	♠ 108
♥ 94	♥ 98	♥ 98	♥ 98
♦ 5	♦ 10	♦ 10	♦ 10
♣ K7	♣ QJ4	♣ QJ4	♣ QJ4

Notice that West missed a very difficult chance. If he had shifted to a club in the diamond position he would have beaten the slam by removing a vital entry to the dummy.

But the trump return would have been right, and the club shift wrong. If South had held the club queen instead of the diamond queen, there was no way for West to tell. In the reply, North-South were content to play safely in three no-trump.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♠	Pass	1 ♠	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
5 ♠	Pass	5 N.T.	Pass
6 ♠	Pass	6 N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade three.

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**VOBEA**

**MALEC**

**YORRAS**

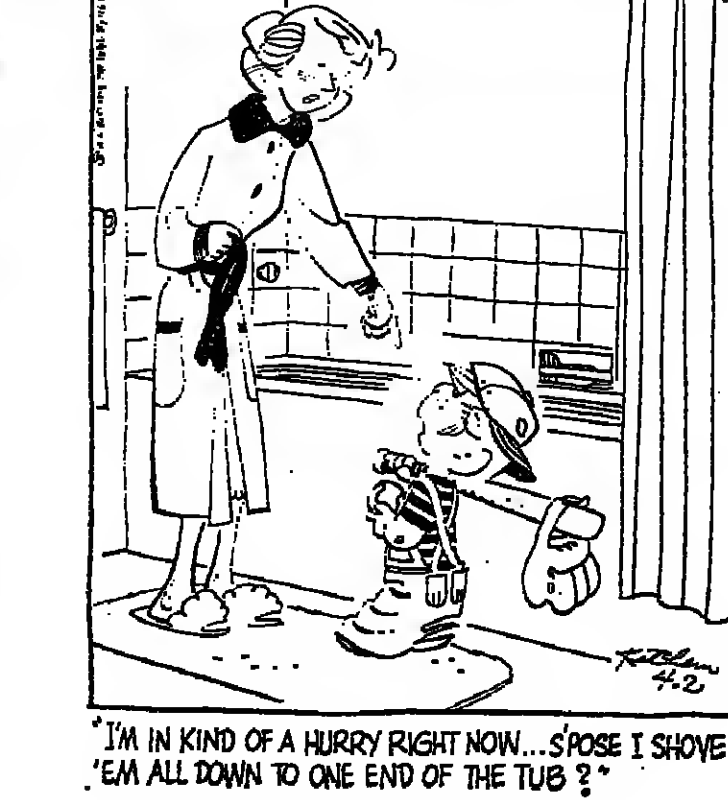
**MCUPE**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: **AN**

Yesterday's Jumble: BRANO LINGO WEASEL MALLET

Answer: Could be relatively legal — AN-IN-LAW



هكذا من الأصل



## Golf Rout Is Scored By Trevino

### His 1st Victory In Over a Year

NEW ORLEANS, April 1 (AP)—Lee Trevino broke a 13-month victory drought with a 7-under-par 65 yesterday that eliminated him from the 1974 Masters tournament.

Trevino didn't have a bogey in four days of competition that produced a 267 total, 21 under par, on the 7,080-yard Lakewood Country Club course.

It was the best 72-hole score by a 4 strokes on the pro golf tour this year and, ironically, it came on a course that always has been one of the most difficult to play in the world.

Trevino, who started with a 65, was the top spot with South African Bobby Cole, who finished with a 67, and Ben Crenshaw, who finished with a 68.

Trevino collected \$30,000 from the total purse of \$150,000 with his first victory since the Doral Eastern Open in February 1973.

Trevino now has won 18 titles and more than \$1 million in earnings and 11 majors.



Lee Trevino  
...a winner again.

## Thoeni Wins Final Event In Ski Series

RENO, Nevada, April 1 (AP)—Gustavo Thoeni of Italy yesterday won his fourth victory in the Nations' World Series of Skiing, winning the giant slalom just before bad weather returned to Mount Rose and canceled the women's giant slalom.

Thoeni's victory, worth 18 points, helped vault the Italian team into second place in the final standings of the new International Ski Federation series which ended today.

Austria was the team champion with 425 points to Italy's 370. The Americans clinched the team title Saturday at Heavenly Valley, Calif., where Thoeni and Annemarie Moser-Proell of Austria won parallel slaloms.

Thoeni won four of seven World Series events for men, Proell four of the six women's events as the duo took the individual titles.

The final standings with 240 points, followed by the United States with 224, Canada and Switzerland tied at 179, a combination of small nations 125 and France, which entered women only, 97.

The Americans made a strong showing in the final event, placing four skiers in the top ten. Gary Adgate was third, behind Willi Frommelt of Liechtenstein, and Craig Jones, Karl Anderson and Scott Mahre captured the eighth, ninth and tenth places.

## Bucks Gain 2.0 Lead In Playoff

### 3d-Period Surge Defeats Lakers

MILWAUKEE, April 1 (UPI)—The Milwaukee Bucks scored 10 straight points in the third quarter last night and streaked past the Los Angeles Lakers, 109-90, to take a 2-0 lead in their best-of-seven-game National Basketball Association Western Conference playoff game.

Milwaukee opened an eight-point lead late in the first quarter and led, 29-23, at the end of the period.

Connie Hawkins brought the Lakers back with four baskets and the Bucks had only a 50-48 lead at intermission.

In the third period, Milwaukee outscored the Lakers, 17-9, and made 10 of 20 shots to pull away. Oscar Robertson scored five points during the run of 10 in a row.

Bullets Tie Playoff

At Landover, Md., Phil Chenier scored 35 points and Elvin Hayes 34 to pace Capital to a 99-87 victory over the New York Knicks in an Eastern Division first-round playoff game. The triumph evened the series at 1-1.

Chenier scored 23 in the first half as Capital came from eight points back to lead, 50-44, at the half.

New York fell behind after Walt Frazier picked up four personal fouls in the first quarter. Frazier did not return until the third period, and then he was ineffective, finishing with only 6 points.



SORE LOSERS—Police use plastic shields to protect Lazio goalkeeper Felice Pulici from oranges, bottles and umbrellas thrown by fans in Rome's Olympic Stadium after their team, Roma, lost First Division game, 3-1. The police soon used tear gas to disperse crowd and 21 people were injured, no one seriously, as they ran for exits.

## Great Homer Chase Is About to Begin

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—The 1974 baseball season will get under way this week with the initial attention focused on Henry Aaron, who is one home run away from tying Babe Ruth's record of 714.

Aaron is expected to be in the Atlanta Braves' opening day lineup at Cincinnati Thursday, partly through the insistence of commissioner Bowie Kuhn, who said that Atlanta should use the 40-year-old slugger in at least two of the opening three games against the Reds.

The Braves would have preferred to hold Aaron out of that series hoping that the record-setting 714th homer and No. 715 as well would be hit before the home fans.

The Reds, 5-2 choices to win the National League title, will open with Jack Billingham, then ace, pitching against Aaron and the Braves with a sellout crowd of more than 50,000 expected at Riverfront Stadium. Atlanta's pitching choice was not certain but chances are that manager Eddie Mathews will select Phil Niekro, the knuckleballing ace of his staff.

Chicago Cubs and Rick Reuschel against Steve Renko of the Expos in Montreal; Tom Seaver of the New York Mets against Steve Carlton of Philadelphia, and Gaylord Perry of Cleveland against Mel Stottlemyre of the New York Yankees.

An interesting aspect of the schedule has the Yankees opening the baseball season at Shea Stadium, the home of the Mets. The club anticipates an opening day crowd of 35,000 in the park they'll call home for the next two years while Yankee Stadium is being refurbished.

Several new managers will be making their debuts. In the American League, Alvin Dark has taken over the Oakland A's. Ralph Houk has moved to the Detroit Tigers, Bill Virdon to the New York Yankees and Darrell Johnson to the Boston Red Sox. Billy Martin begins his first full season with Texas. New on the job in the National League is Tom Seaver in San Diego and Preston Gomez in St. Louis.

Among the missing are some familiar names, but during training. Boston dropped Luis Aparicio, a shortstop, and Orlando Cepeda, a hard-hitting infielder. Outfielders Tommie Agee and Ron Swoboda, who were teammates on the 1969 New York Mets world championship team, were dropped 24 hours apart by Los Angeles and Atlanta.

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### Exhibition Baseball

Atlanta, Ala., Minnesota, St. Louis, Mo., Cincinnati, N.Y., New York, N.Y., Philadelphia, Pa., St. Louis, Mo., San Diego, Calif., San Francisco, Calif., Kansas City, Mo., Boston, Mass., Cleveland, Ohio.

### NBA Playoffs

Monday's Games  
Milwaukee 109, Los Angeles 90 (Lakers)  
New York 99, New York 87 (Knicks)  
Boston 91, Boston 80 (Celtics)  
Series tied, 1-1.

### Final ABA Standings

Team	W	L	Pct.
New York	33	29	.533
Kansas City	32	31	.516
San Antonio	27	36	.430
Memphis	26	36	.418
San Diego	25	37	.406
Indiana	24	38	.387
San Antonio	23	39	.366
San Diego	22	40	.354

If Niekro goes, he'll be one of three hurlers of no-hit games working on opening day. The others are Jim Bibby, who'll open for Texas, and Jim Catfish Hunter, who will pitch for Oakland. Bibby threw a no-hitter against Oakland last year and Hunter pitched a perfect game against Minnesota in 1968.

A crowd of 30,000 is expected for the Oakland-Texas game, the American League opener, on Thursday night. The A's are rated even-money favorites to win the American League West Division again and rate as 5-2 co-favorites with Baltimore to win the pennant. The A's are seeking their third straight championship.

The Orioles, even money in the AL East, will open at home Friday with Jim Palmer pitching against Mickey Lolich of the Detroit Tigers.

Pittsburgh, an 8-5 favorite to win the NL East crown, also swings into action Friday at St. Louis with Dock Ellis starting for the Pirates against the Cardinals' Bob Gibson.

Padres Visit Dodgers

There are two other NL openers scheduled for Friday. The San Diego Padres will play a night game at Los Angeles and Houston will play at San Francisco in an afternoon contest. It will probably be Steve Arlin for San Diego against Don Sutton of the Dodgers and newly-acquired Claude Osteen for Houston against Tom Bradley for the Giants.

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"We hope this tax issue would be all cleared up today," said Sadler. "We have not yet made

## Winning Still Part of Laver's and King's Tennis Game

### Aussie Has Busy Day

By Leonard Kappett

NEW YORK, April 1 (UPI)—Rod Laver, who confesses it's harder to get properly motivated at the age of 35 with 10 years already behind him, took a long step yesterday towards re-instating himself among the current professional leaders by winning the Kemper Desert classic, a World Championship Tennis tournament.

First he defeated Arthur Ashe in a semi-final match that had been interrupted Saturday by wind, and then he polished off 22-year-old Roscoe Tanner, 6-4, 6-2, in the final. After that he went out to play a doubles semi-final, also postponed from Saturday.

Teamed with Colin Dibley, a fellow Australian, Laver got involved in a protracted struggle with the Czech team of Jan Kodess and Vladimir Zednik, before yielding, 6-3, 6-7, 6-7, with each of the last two sets reaching the sudden-death point.

That meant Laver had played 68 games, including three tie-breakers, on the Ironwood Country Club center court in 90-degree heat yesterday.

More important than the \$10,000 prize to Laver were the 55 points he gained towards qualification for the eight-man WCT event in Dallas in May—the one that carries a \$50,000 first prize. To get there, a player has to finish first or second in the point standings in his group (there are three groups), or have one of the next two highest totals.

Laver now has 325 points, fourth in his group behind Ashe's 335, Jan Kodess's 290 and Bjorn Borg's 260, with three tournaments left. He's ahead of the third-place man in one other group, and closing in on Tom Gorman, the No. 3 man in the third group of pros.

Yet, in the Ashe match, Laver was one point away from defeat, as the second set went to the last point of a 12-point tie-breaker, just as the first set had gone Saturday. On that occasion, Ashe served the final point and Laver netted the return. This time, play having been resumed yesterday with the second set at 3-3,

## WFL Toronto Expects NFL Signings to Bring Acceptance in Canada

By Neil Amdur

TORONTO, April 1 (UPI)—Officials of the Toronto Northmen in the World Football League made it clear yesterday that they believe the signing of three National Football League stars will help enormously to wipe out political opposition to operations of the fledgling league in Canada.

Leo Cahill, general manager of the Northmen, told a news conference that he was sure Canadian fans would be delighted by "this great signing" of three Miami Dolphins, Larry Csonke, Jim Kwik and Paul Warfield. "And I hope," Cahill added, "that the fans will make their wishes known to their governments."

Northern officials also were clearly jubilant at confounding the many skeptics who had suggested that inviting the three stars to Canada for contract negotiations was little more than a publicity stunt. But in a \$3-million package deal, the three Dolphins agreed to join the Northmen for the 1975 season. They will evidently play out their careers with the Super Bowl champions.

The chief spokesman for the political enemies of the WFL is a cabinet member, Health and Welfare Minister Marc Lalonde. In a speech about six weeks ago in Western Canada, Lalonde unexpectedly announced that the federal government would not allow the WFL to operate in North America or any other team in this country.

Lalonde claimed it always had been federal policy to keep U.S. teams out of Canada. His principal concern is understood to be the competition for American football would weaken the nine-team Canadian football league.

The Canadian and American games are played by slightly different rules but they compete for substantially the same sports fans. Lalonde's position is by no means supported unanimously. It has been ridiculed in most letters on the subject to Canadian newspapers and has been strongly opposed by other politicians at the federal, provincial and municipal levels.

The Metro chairman, Paul Godfrey, and Mayor David Crombie,

## Chamonix Joins Quest For Winter Olympics

By Neil Amdur

LAUSANNE, April 1 (UPI)—With the deadline for entries past, the International Olympic Committee today announced the names of the two cities vying for the 1980 Summer Games and the three teams competing for the Winter Games.

Los Angeles and Moscow are the candidates for the Summer Olympics, and Chamonix, France, Lake Placid, U.S., and Vancouver-Garibaldi, Canada, want the Winter Games. Chamonix was a last-minute entry.

## Winning Still Part of Laver's and King's Tennis Game

### Aussie Has Busy Day

By Leonard Kappett

NEW YORK, April 1 (UPI)—Chris Evert believes Billie Jean King, at the age of 30, finally is settling down.

Maybe so, but if King doesn't talk out loud so much on the court, she still thinks big, as yesterday's 6-3, 3-6, 6-2 victory over Evert dramatized in the final round of the \$50,000 women's National Indoor tennis championships at the Felt Forum.

After having built a 3-1 lead, King suddenly lost her serve in the fifth game on Evert's only winning volley in the 1-hour-38-minute watch.

"I was about ready to eat my racket after that game," King conceded. "I was seeling red."

"Before, is she got mad, I felt better," said Evert, who rarely changes expressions or reveals any emotion on the court. "I'd feel she'd miss some points getting mad at herself."

King, who also had squandered a break point for 4-0 earlier in the set, talked to herself during the changeover at 3-2.

"I figured I had to change something," King said, getting her momentum again. "King said, 'I got to the service line to return serve, and I said to myself, 'If you have any guts, go to the net.'"

Although having played serve and volley successfully on her serve, King had shunned the at-

tacking game on Evert's serve for baseline rallies.

"I knew my plan before the match was to attack her, but I never attack her enough," said the five-time Wimbledon champion, who had split two earlier singles finals this year with her 19-year-old rival and now trails in their career series 6-5.

King applied the pressure where it counted in the fifth game, just as she had in rallying from 0-2 in the final set of a 6-3, 5-7, 6-3 victory over Rosemary Casals in a Saturday night semifinal.

In \$14,000 first-place check increased King's four earnings this year to \$81,300.

## Notre Dame's Shumate Decides to Turn Pro

By Neil Amdur

SOUTH BEND, Ind., April 1 (AP)—John Shumate, the 6-foot-9 center who helped Notre Dame become a major power in collegiate basketball in the past two seasons, has announced he will pass up his final year of eligibility to turn professional.

Shumate was granted an extra year of eligibility after a serious illness kept him out of athletics his sophomore year. But this decision, announced by Shumate and Notre Dame officials, was based on his family's financial needs.

## Nobody's Scared of Kentucky Derby

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, April 1 (UPI)—There are 300 horses for the 100th Kentucky Derby, and as far as their owners are concerned there is no reason why 290 horses should not go to the post. On the basis of form displayed by the 3-year-olds up to now, any one of the 290 is capable of beating the other 289 on any given Saturday and especially on Saturday, May 4.

To be sure, the cost of starting in the Derby has been raised from \$4,100 to \$7,000 but with 13 starters, which was the size of Secretariat's field last year, victory would be worth \$199,000. The price, in short, is right.

Hoping to keep the running strip less congested than the grandstand, the Kentucky State Racing Commission has adopted a new rule that "the maximum number of starters in any race shall be limited to the number of starting positions afforded by the Association starting gate and extensions thereof."

The starting gate at Churchill Downs has 14 stalls and the one at Keeneland, which could be shipped over to Louisville, has 12. That means no more than 26 horses could go to the post on any yet, the century-old conditions for the Derby open the race to every registered 3-year-old Thoroughbred whose owner pays the nominating entry and starting fees on time. There is no first-come first-served provision, and it is too late to establish special qualifying standards.

No Standout

Churchill Downs could split the stakes into two divisions, an expedient abhorrent to management who would rather commit adultery than double the track's contribution of \$125,000 in added money and would sooner commit hara-kiri than halve the value of the Golden Anniversary race. This seems to leave it up to the horses to eliminate themselves.

That is exactly what the horses are busy not doing. Back in January, Leroy Jolley, the trainer,

walked around Gulfstream Park offering to bet that when the meeting was over, the track's five stakes for 3-year-olds would have five different winners. Nobody who faded him lost. After the high string and unpredictable Bushong brought off a 17-40-2 chance in the Flamingo Stakes at Hialeah Saturday, Florida had nine different winners of nine races for 3-year-olds.

Here is a partial list of winners to date: Mr. Speedy (Santa Anita), Mr. Speedy (Santa Anita), Mr. Speedy (Santa Anita), Mr. Speedy (Santa Anita), Mr. Speedy (Santa Anita), Mr. Speedy (Santa Anita), Mr. Speedy (Santa Anita), Mr. Speedy (Santa Anita), Mr. Speedy (Santa Anita), Mr. Speedy (Santa Anita).

who finished third in the Flamingo, this, above all, was the one Churchill Downs had been counting on to frighten other horses away from Louisville.

Maybe the most interesting thing about Judge is the fact that he was lucky to be born. Back in the 1930s, the late William Woodward Sr. had a stakes-winning mare named Vicereine that he planned to breed to his Triple Crown winner, Gallant Fox. In her last race, however, she tore up her right foreleg so painfully that she was ordered destroyed. Compassionate stable hands at Woodward's Belair Stud interceded, nursed her for six months and saved her as a brood mare.

She produced a filly by Gallant Fox that was named Vashli, and after Vashli was sold to Bull Hancock she had a daughter named Face the Facts. Fred to Damascus, Fred to Damascus, Fred to Damascus, Fred to Damascus, Fred to Damascus, Fred to Damascus, Fred to Damascus, Fred to Damascus, Fred to Damascus, Fred to Damascus.

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### Longshot Wins at Santa Anita

ARCADIA, Calif., April 1 (AP)—The only nonstake winner in the field, 49 to 1 shot Destroyer, captured the \$130,000 Santa Anita Derby yesterday in one of the year's major surprises for 3-year-old Thoroughbreds.

In the 1 1/8-mile race expected to determine the West's best for the Kentucky Derby, Rammel V. Lemaire sent Destroyer to the lead early, lost it, and then, in a last-minute surge, he won in 1 minute 45.4 seconds over the fast Santa Anita track.

Patented and previously undefeated Agitate finished third



